THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscription by Mail, (per annum) ..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1869. NO. 252.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 Issues) $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Don't Forget.

That the place to purchase all genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines and Perfumery, at the lowest cash prices, is at Joseph Fleming's, 81 Market street, corner Diamond.

"Astonishing but True."

That Dooley's Chemical Yeast Baking Powder is not only the best but the *cheapest* in market. It is entirely free from any deleterious substances, and compounded with such scrupulous exactness that the contents of each box are the same, and will produce the same results every time. It is unequaled for making biscuits, rolls, cakes, pastry, &c.—at once healthy and nutritious. Grocers everywhere keep it. MWF

Mischief.

Mischief is brewing when you least suspect it. When, through carelessness, your teeth decay and get loose in the socket, you will then find mischief brewing. Avoid it and keep your teeth and gums sound, with pure breath, by using Ward's Fluid and Powdered Dentifrice. Sold, wholesale and retail by Joseph Fleming, No. 81 Market street, and all druggists.

I Wish.

Says one, who has tested its merits, and who consequently speaks from personal experience, that Dr's MALT EXTRACT might come into universal use, as it merits the preference over all tonics of the day, and is splendid as a beverage or table drink. MWF

Brooklyn Standard White Lead
Covers more surface,
Makes a whiter job,
Is more durable,
And costs less money
Than any other lead in the market.
We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded.
Sole agents for this brand,
McCLARAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists and dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Colors, Putty and Window Glass, No. 85 Market street. Observe the *House covered with red signs.*

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Report of Commissioners Wade and Brooks.

The Roads as Good as Any New Road Ever Made in the Country—Messrs. Warren and Wilson's Report—Letters from President Ames and Chief Engineer Dodge.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1869.

Union Pacific Railroads.

The following telegram from two of the Government Directors on Union Pacific Railroads was received by the Secretary of the Interior last week:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28, 1869.

We have been over the two Pacific Railroads from Sacramento to Sacramento all by daylight, at the rate of thirty miles an hour and more, and we find them to be as good as any new road ever made in this country. Where they are not perfected, as from Echo Canon to Humboldt, numerous additional forces are now perfecting the work as fast as possible. We are satisfied that all has been done in good faith.

(Signed,) R. J. WADE,
JAMES BROOKS.

A document of fifty two pages, issued from the Interior Department to-day contains considerable information about this road. Part of it is occupied by the report of General Warren and other Commissioners, of their examination when there remained forty-five miles of the Union Pacific, and one hundred and thirty-eight miles of the Central Pacific to complete. The chief points of this report were published six weeks ago, and need not be repeated. They estimate that it would take four million nine hundred and ninety-three thousand three hundred and eighty dollars to supply the deficiencies on the completed portion of the Central Pacific, five hundred and fifty-one miles, and a sum which, with one hundred and seventy-one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars to supply deficiencies on the one thousand and thirty-five miles completed of the Union Pacific.

Among the additional documents is a statement from the Vice President of the Central Pacific, showing that up to the 27th of May, from time the Commissioners made their examination, his road had purchased goods and materials to the amount of four million four hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars, all of which has arrived, or were on their way, and the President of the Union Pacific shows similar expenditure for his road of four million two hundred and seventy-two thousand two hundred and seventy-seven dollars. General Warren adds a paragraph to his report in which he says that the greater part of the expenditure there shown by the Central Pacific Railroad, must have been for the section of thirteen miles not completed when the line was examined. The expenditure of the Union Pacific seems to have been chiefly on the part examined by the commissioners.

Letters from Chief Engineer Dodge and President Oliver Ames, of the Union Pacific, are given. That of Mr. Ames is dated on the 15th of last month, and one of its paragraphs is as follows:

"By affidavits herewith submitted we show an expenditure of $4,272,277 in bringing up our road to the requirements of the Commissioners, leaving but $2,460,457 on these estimate to be expended to fully meet said requirements. I wish to call your attention to a few estimates made by the Commissioners, which the operating of the road has shown to have been entirely erroneous. They require sixty-eight new locomotives. We have ordered forty locomotives, in addition to those we had when their estimate was made, and have now forty or fifty too many for our wants. They require four hundred and eighty box freight cars. We have too many already. They require seventy additional locomotive engines, which I do not think we need. The require the enlarging of our snow sheds at Omaha, which is only a vast amount of repairs incident to the so rapid construction of the road and to build them four or five times. We have erected extensive shops at Omaha, which we now find larger than the business or probable demands. Since the completion of the road we find most of our engines too heavy, and have ordered eighty thousand dollars more will supply all the additional shops needed. Our work over the entire line. They require us to repair seventy-nine engines at three thousand dollars each, while forty have been repaired. Our engines are all new, very few over two years old, the first of the number of them have been in use less than one year. Government can rely upon us to keep our rolling stock and machinery in good order. We are now running one through passenger train a day each way and freight train sufficient to trains adequate for the business of the road. The larger part of our construction force will very soon be dispensed with. We have a very large surplus of motive power and rolling stock. Few passenger cars only are needed in case we run two trains a day. Not expecting to have the road finished before July, we had contracted for about forty passenger cars to be delivered at that date, but under the new arrangements many of them have already been delivered and the balance will soon be upon the road. We have been able thus far to splendidly accommodate our passengers, and with the large increase of passenger cars and ten more new Pullman's "silver palace" cars, we do not anticipate any embarrassment."

Mr. Ames on this showing claims a reduction of $2,235,000. Adding this to his expenditures, he states that an expenditure of but two hundred and four thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars is necessary to meet the requirements of the Commissioners. If to this be added the estimate in the report just made by Messrs. Warren and Wilson on the forty miles of road, which they consider less than half a million dollars is required to make the whole line of the Union Pacific conform to General Warren's idea of a first-class road. I seems worth while to deny in this connection the story set afloat by Mr. Morris, that the Union Pacific Railroad has not complied with the law of last April, requiring the deposit of first mortgage bonds to secure the completion of its line. The letter of Mr. Ames says they have so deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, bonds to the amount of one million six hundred thousand dollars.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Unprovoked Assault on Editors by a Policeman.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 6.—This afternoon about two o'clock, C. W. Brown and Major O. I. Smith, editors and proprietors of the *Saturday Evening Gazette*, were shot by Edwin S. Erny, a day policeman, under circumstances of the most unprovoked character. Major Smith was returning from dinner to his office, and as he passed the corner of Third and Main streets, Erny assaulted him with a knife. Simmons interfered, and felled the blow, Smith ran out into the middle of the street, Erny following him up and dealing him several more blows before he reached the opposite side. By this time Smith succeeded in drawing his pistol and attempted to shoot, but missed fire. Erny then jumped behind a lamp-post and drawing a large navy revolver, fired at Smith, Smith firing about the same time. Erny's shot struck Brown in Smith's leg. Erny started across the street, and meeting Mr. Brown, who had at that time reached the ground, shot him with his revolver and fired at Brown, the shot taking effect in his breast, producing, it is feared, a mortal wound. The most intense excitement prevails.

Death from Convulsions and Right Lacing.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WARSAW, Indiana, July 6, 1869.

A woman named Orline Lyberger, who has been stopping at the Kirtley House in this city, for ten days past, was found dead in her room at ten time this evening. She was thirty-three years of age, and a daughter of Simon Chandler, of Bucyrus, Ohio. She and her husband, Porter Lyberger, separated some time ago. She came here in search of employment of some kind, by which she could support herself and boy. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of death caused by convulsions, aided by tight lacing. She was *enciente* at the time.

The steamer Firefly, which started from Philadelphia Sunday morning with a large number of excursionists for Cape May and the fishing banks, was stopped by a revenue cutter and detained till Monday morning at the navy yard, when the authorities became satisfied the passengers were not filibusters, and she was allowed to proceed.

WASHINGTON.

THE CURRENCY BALANCE.

Internal Revenue Matters in Virginia and West Virginia—Personal.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1869.

The Currency Balance

In the Treasury as reported in the debt statement on the 1st inst., was thirty-seven millions of dollars, of which amount seven millions and a half was in national depositaries. It is believed both by the Secretary and Treasurer that there was actually in these institutions at that date nearly three millions more, of which advices had not been received, so that the aggregate currency balance was not less than forty millions.

Revenue Matters in the Virginias.

Revenue Supervisor Pressley, of Virginia and West Virginia, is here. He gives favorable accounts of matters in his district, and says more money has been collected during the four months of the present administration than during all the last fiscal year. He represents that the crop prospect for both states is excellent. The wheat harvest is about over, and the yield was unusually good.

Personal.

Gen. Sherman got here this morning from St. Louis, and Senator Cameron from Pennsylvania. Attorney General Hoar and Secretary Robeson returned last night. Postmaster General Creswell got in this evening. Surgeon Wood has entered on duty as head of the medical bureau in the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

INTERVIEW OF GEORGIANS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

In the interview of Representatives Edmunds and Clift and Dr. Calvert, of Georgia, with the President on Friday last, the Macon Postmaster was merely incidentally mentioned by the President in connection with the Augusta appointments, and was not a matter with which they interfered. The business these gentlemen had with the President was not to ask the appointment or removal of any person from office, but to secure the use of the Government laboratory building at Macon to the State Agricultural Society for the purpose of an agricultural exposition next November.

THE COMING ECLIPSE.

The second party fitted out from the Naval Observatory to observe the total eclipse of August 7th, left here with their instruments Monday evening for the vicinity of Des Moines, Iowa. Professors Wm. Harkness and J. R. Eastman, of the United States Navy, have charge of the meteorical and astronomical work, and the party has been joined by Dr. Edward Curtis, of the United States army, who is under orders from the Surgeon General's Department to photograph, in connection with the Observatory party, the various phases of the eclipse.

INTERNAL REVENUE ITEMS.

Gen. John Cochrane has declared the appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of New York, Wm. Penn Lloyd, Collector of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania District, has sent in his resignation, to take effect upon the appointment of a successor. The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $1,715,090.

PERSONAL.

General Sherman returned to Washington this morning from St. Louis.

Secretary Robeson was at the Navy Department, engaged in the duties of his office.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Special agent of the Treasury Department Kinsel has arrived from New Orleans, where he has been making an investigation of the frauds in the Custom House. He denies the truth of the reports of the discovery of fraud in the Customs office under the late administration of Kellogg.

THE NAVY.

Paymaster Budon has resigned the position of chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing of the Navy Department, to accept the appointment of chief inspector. Paymaster E. T. Dunn has been appointed his successor as chief of the bureau.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.

Mrs. Grant and children will probably commence their summer residence at Long Branch about the 15th inst. There is a strong feeling that the President does not contemplate an extended tour for the present absence from the capital during the summer.

ACCIDENT.

Yesterday while a party of youths were enjoying the holiday near Armory square, one of them fired a pistol at an old covered canteen, which ignited the canvass and scattered some of the fragments into a cigar store about one-third full of powder, causing an explosion and serious alarm. No one fatally injuring four of them about the head, arms and body. Two other boys, though suffering severe pain, are not considered in a dangerous condition. MWS

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The steamships Silesia and Nebraska from Liverpool have arrived at New York.

A meeting of the Labor Reform Agitators was held in old Harmony Grove in Farmingham, Mass., Monday. Numerous speeches were made, and resolutions were adopted denouncing the Republican party and the Massachusetts Legislature, and favoring the immediate payment of the national debt by direct assessment.

A large fire in Cooke & Sons' lumber yard, at White Hall, N. Y., on Monday morning destroyed between $50,000 and $75,000 worth of lumber.

A. Cory, Treasurer of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, was accidentally killed by falling under a car on that road on Monday.

The first public meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Convention was held Monday afternoon at the hall, James Hall, Buffalo. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Stanton, Anthony, Bloomer, Livermore and others.

Several days since Captain Murphy, a special detective, arrested two women in Atlanta, Georgia, who had in their possession a portion of a large sum of currency stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington. Forged signatures were found in another package, and a large amount was passed in Augusta. These women were implicated in the Surratt, recently pupointed negro postmaster at Oxford, Turner was arrested on Sunday by the United States Marshal, and held to bail in $5,000. An investigation is now going on, but efforts are being made to keep it secret. Further developments are looked for.

The trial of the model of the air ship Avitor at Saratoga, on Monday, was pronounced a success by the *Times*, while the *Alta* says the performance was something like a failure. The wind was blowing so hard it was impossible to make the experiment. It is said that so the trial was made under favorable circumstances in the air, propelled backward and forward, and guided in any desired direction by the steering apparatus.

Monday morning John McCabe and Morris O'Brien quarreled in the City Hall Park, New York, beneath the flag of their country. They stepped aside out of reach of the loungers, drew revolvers and commenced a lively fusillade. The police rushed up in the nick of time and arrested O'Brien, who was not hurt, but not until McCabe had been slightly wounded in one hand.

The son of Hon. Albert J. Wright was drowned in Boston Harbor on Monday.

A case involving the question of ritualism is before Judge Cardozo, of the Supreme Court of New York. Charles D. Allen, a low church man, after a vain effort to convert his minister, who is a high church Episcopalian or Ritualist, sued out a commission of lunacy, under which a jury found him insane, and appointed a guardian of either her person or estate. The case came up yesterday on a motion for restoration thereof, and evidence was adduced by Dr. Parkhurst and wife, Rev. Dr. Vinton and others, that Mr. Allen was of sound mind, temperate and possessed of more than ordinary plain common sense. The decision was reserved.

Thompson's hotel at Lake Mahopac, N. Y., was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon. All the guests, numbering two hundred, were removed to neighboring hotels. A great part of the furniture and baggage was saved in damaged condition. The loss is estimated at $30,000, mostly covered by insurance.

Turner, the colored postmaster of Macon, Georgia, was released by the United States Marshal on Monday night, and returned to Macon. The women having in their possession the United States money, were also released on $500 bonds, after a preliminary trial and some lawyers. The whole affair will be disposed in a few days, and the guilty parties brought to trial.

The crop prospects in Louisiana and Texas are excellent, especially Louisiana sugar.

The ferry boat at Carondelet, Mo., was burned Monday. Loss $10,000; insured for $5,000.

A jury has finally been obtained in the Croxton murder case at Louisville, and the examination of witnesses commenced yesterday afternoon. The examination of the case of Gen. Gavioncia, charged with attempt to violate the neutrality laws, was announced before Commissioner Ingalls, in New York, yesterday.

Senor Marlseal, the new Mexican Minister, leaves for Washington on the 21th. Minister Roscerans has delivered his letter of recall, and Mr. Seller, the Mexican representative, presented his credentials to President Juarez. The usual complimentary speeches were made. A train on the Mexican National Railway ran off the track recently, killing twenty-three persons and wounding many others.

IRISH REPUBLICANS.

National Convention at Chicago.

Platform of Principles Adopted—Free Trade Denounced.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The Irish Republican National Convention reassembled at Farwell Hall this morning. A number of delegates not present yesterday put in an appearance. Letters were read from Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, of Wellington, Ohio, and Hon. H. S. Baird, of Green Bay, Wis., regretting their inability to attend and participate, and expressing their sympathy with its objects.

The Committee on Platform then presented their report. It was discussed nearly the entire day and finally adopted as follows:

The Irish Republicans of the United States of America, in National Convention assembled, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on the eighth day of July, 1869, have made the following declaration of principles:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Irish people in the Republic and in Ireland to stand by the Republic support to those, who, on principle, contend for the rights of man, irrespective of nationality, race, color, creed, or sex.

Resolved, That to the American Republic, a fixed and unalterable determination to stand by the Irish people, and to aid them in their struggle to defend it against the attacks and machinations of all who are enemies of the Republic, and that we call upon citizens of this country are called upon to discharge, *Resolved*, That to the Irish people we pledge the fidelity of one to ourselves and to the oppressed people of the earth, and under the means consistent with international obligations, we are bound to observe.

Resolved, That we ask for the oppressed people of Ireland the sympathy and support of the friends of all enslaved lands, the sympathy and support of the people and the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That we protest against the presence of the armed occupation of Irish troops on this continent, and pledge our hearty co-operation to any movement for their removal.

Resolved, That to Senators Sumner, of Massachusetts, and Chandler, of Michigan, we tender our thanks for the noble efforts made by them to secure justice of the Irish and Irish-American, in the case of Allen on this country, and which are accompanied by the following resolution of the Senate of the United States to stand by the Government of the Republic in insisting upon an ample apology for the wrongs committed by the British authorities in the Fenian raid.

Resolved, That free trade, falsely so called, being a cunning and selfish device of the enslavers of mankind, is the very foundation of European misery and independence, and that we, in the interests of the entire American people, call upon Congress to enact legislative protection to American industry; for the especial benefit of the laboring classes of the country, and who will make honest efforts to embody it in a protective tariff. Should this be done, prosperity to America be given.

Resolved, That the tendency which induces so many to neglect the cultivation of the soil and congregate in large cities we deplore, and we call upon the toiling multitudes of the Irish people of this country to the long misery we have suffered, and our determination to take measures to afford facilities to our fellow countrymen to settle upon the cheap and fertile lands of this great and glorious country.

Resolved, That we congratulate the friends of the Republican cause at the late Presidential election, and pledge to President Grant our most earnest support in preserving and defending the great principles of human liberty at home and abroad.

Resolved, That the existing neutrality laws being instrumental only in aiding the monarchs of the earth in sustaining their system of oppression and having on various occasions placed the American Government in the disagreeable position of using their power for the support of said Government, and receiving only the contempt of the monarchy from the British Government, we hereby revoke our pledge to their entire discharge.

The first resolution was passed by a vote of 140 in the affirmative and 7 "sick" against objection to it. There was also a diversity of sentiment on the seventh resolution. A resolution was offered and passed, authorizing a suitable debate, requesting Congress to pass a law making foreigners citizens in one year after their arrival in this country. A resolution was also passed in favor of the naturalization laws, also against any distinction as to race or color in the membership of trades' union associations. This closed the proceedings up to the adjournment at 2:30 P. M.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 6—10 P. M.

At the open board there was a moderate movement in the grain market, and prices were firm without important changes. No. 2 spring wheat closed at $1.29½ cash and July; No. 3 spring, 97c; option; 74c seller last half. Other grains inactive. Provisions and freights dull.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 6.—Flour—sales No. 2 City ground Spring at $6.50. Wheat—sales of the day $5,000 bush. Spring at $1.30 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1.30@$1.32 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, advanced to $1.39 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, and closed with sales and No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1.39; Amber at $1.30@$1.32. Corn quiet and firm at 76c for No. 2 mixed. Oats—sales 25,000 bush. at 50c; most holders ask 76c. Barley at 85c. Rye nominal. Highwines quiet.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, July 6.—With a supply of cattle nearly five-hundred short of that of last week, and the average quality much inferior the market opened buoyant. The highest price reached was 10c, but before the week's sales the top price realized for choice to fine ox ering steers was 8½c, the general run down to 8@8½c; higher stock brought 7½@8c; stockers dull and a few sales sold down 1c per lb. Sales of fresh Milch Texans were taken fast at $65@75. Sheep and lambs with the falling off in receipts quite steady. Sheep 4½@6c; good lambs 9@10c. Hogs—the home and Eastern demand is good, and the prices have increased. The market is firm at last week's prices, with an upward tendency. Heavy Illinois 9½@10½c.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 6.—Beef cattle—receipts 67; no special change in prices; sales of extra at $12@13; 633; first quality $12@12 50; second quality $11@11 50; third quality $10@10 75. Sheep and lambs—receipts 2,226; good lots of lambs sold at $8@8 9 head; year-lings at an average price of 5c; sales moderate.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, July 6.—Cotton quiet; low middling 31c; good ordinary 30c; stock 40 bales.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—Cotton nominal; middlings 32½@33; sales 175 bales; receipts 231 bales; exports 1,500 bales. Sugar nominal. Coffee—fair 19½@19½c; prime 20@20½c.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Minister McMahon at Buenos Ayres—Fenian Outrages at Cork—Depression in the English Cotton Trade—Celebrations of the Fourth—Irish Church Bill Further Debated and Passed in Committee—The New Russian Envoy to Washington—The New Constitution for Servia—The Great Eastern in American Waters.

Minister McMahon.

LISBON July 6.—Advices from Rio Janeiro to June 16th are received. The war news is unimportant. McMahon, United States Minister, was at Buenos Ayres, and will sail for Rio Janeiro at once.

Fenian Outbreaks.

Dispatches from Cork state that the outrages by the Fenian organizations continue. The police near Cork were attacked night before last by concealed ruffians.

Depression in the Cotton Trade.

LONDON, July 6.—There is unusual depression in the cotton trade in Lancanshire, and several firms have suspended.

The American Anniversary.

LONDON, July 6.—The *Times* to-day has an editorial on the subject of the anniversary of American independence. The writer says the Americans now feel that they can speak of themselves and of their neighbors in a calm and dignified tone, without the boasting of old times. We may expect most of the old acrimony to vanish. The American people ought to be in a public spirit after the monster peace festival. Such a demonstration in favor of peace—such a prodigious condemnation of strife, ought to have a more softening effect than the most strenuous assertion of the Alabama claims.

The Fourth in Europe.

LONDON, July 6.—The 4th was celebrated in the principal cities of Europe. At Vienna a banquet was given at the United States Embassy, at which the secretary of legation presided. The health of the Emperor of Austria, called to mind the dispatch sent by Secretary Seward to Mr. Motley, in 1862, in which a tribute was paid to the dignity, moderation and justice which marked the policy of Austria at the beginning of the rebellion in America, and, added Mr. Hay, the sequel continued to characterize the conduct of the Austrian government throughout the war. Minister Jay gave a toast to the health of Baron Beust.

At Stuttgart two hundred Americans and their friends sat down to dinner, Mr. Herman Grimm, Professor of History, in the absence of Minister Bancroft and Count Bismarck were toasted, and speakers compared the American anniversary with that of the battle of Leipsic.

The Church Bill.

LONDON, July 6.—In the House of Lords last night, the consideration of the Irish Church bill was resumed. Lord Lifford moved an amendment declaring that the bishops' manses to the Presbyterians. Earl Granville opposed it on the ground that it would aggravate the mischief of the decision arrived at by the House even in further extending the principle of the amendment to permit churches to retain their ecclesiastical residences without payment therefor. Lord Lifford withdrew his amendment.

The Archbishop of Canterbury moved an amendment to clause 29, that private endowments made since 1660, instead of 1689, be retained by the existing holders, and that endowments which had been made prior to 1660, and said there was no reason why they should not be dealt with in the same manner as those made after that. To throw any further unjust discrimination, he thought, was most dangerous. It would shake the faith of the people in the fairness of legislative enactments. He opposed the Archbishop's amendment on the ground that private endowments made prior to 1660 were purely mythical. He said the "Union" was the only one of the Irish churches of public money and of land won by the English while putting down the rebellion. In no sense was it a private endowment. The bishop's amendment was rejected by a large majority, urging that neither on the ground of justice nor of legal right ought the Church to be deprived of those early endowments. Earl Granville's amendment to the Irish Church bill establishing the legality of these early endowments would swallow up the whole amount of their value in litigation, and he proposed to grant half a million sterling instead. Rejected.

The Marquis of Salisbury objected to the bringing in at the last moment of fresh proposals by the Government, and proposed that the consideration of the clause to define be postponed. Lord Cairns suggested the passage of the clause without date or amendment, leaving Earl Granville's proposition to be considered in the report.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then moved an amendment that all glebe lands granted by the Crown since 1660 should be vested in the church body. After long discussion a division was had, and the amendment was carried, 105 to 55.

Clauses thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two were agreed to. Clause thirty-three was taken up. The Earl of Limerick moved an amendment providing that the poor rates be deducted from the compensation paid to the ministers of the Church of England and Ireland.

The Marquis of Salisbury remarked that this clause was an arithmetical puzzle, but was evidently intended as a sop to the Irish landlords. He was not prepared to oppose it finally, but the bill was the most penurious and exacting measure ever devised. If the Government had come boldly forward and avowed these clauses were for the benefit of the landlords, Parliament and the country would have understood them, but now they would have commended themselves more to all classes of the country.

The House divided on the Marquis of Limerick's amendment, and it was rejected by a majority of 22.

Clause 33 as amended and clauses 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38, were agreed to.

The Earl of Courtown, believing the feeling of the House was against the amendment to cancel the *Regium Donum* and Maynooth College clauses, withdrew it. The *Regium Donum* clause was agreed to.

Lord Fitzwalter renewed the amendment to strike the Maynooth College clause from the bill. The Earl of Brandon objected to the clause, because it was a violation of the principles set forth in the preamble. Lord Cairns admitted that it was good ground for the preference of America to transfer to the American Republic, a fixed and unalterable determination to stand by the Irish people, and to aid them in their struggle to defend it against the attacks and machinations of all who are enemies of the Republic, and that we call upon citizens of this country are called upon to discharge.

Resolved, That to the Irish people we pledge the fidelity of one to ourselves and to the oppressed people of the earth, and under the means consistent with international obligations, we are bound to observe.

Resolved, That we ask for the oppressed people of Ireland the sympathy and support of the friends of all enslaved lands, the sympathy and support of the people and the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That we protest against the presence of the armed occupation of Irish troops on this continent, and pledge our hearty co-operation to any movement for their removal.

Resolved, That to Senators Sumner, of Massachusetts, and Chandler, of Michigan, we tender our thanks for the noble efforts made by them to secure justice of the Irish and Irish-American, in the case of Allen on this country, and which are accompanied by the following resolution of the Senate of the United States to stand by the Government of the Republic in insisting upon an ample apology for the wrongs committed by the British authorities in the Fenian raid.

Resolved, That free trade, falsely so called, being a cunning and selfish device of the enslavers of mankind, is the very foundation of European misery and independence, and that we, in the interests of the entire American people, call upon Congress to enact legislative protection to American industry; for the especial benefit of the laboring classes of the country, and who will make honest efforts to embody it in a protective tariff. Should this be done, prosperity to America be given.

Resolved, That the tendency which induces so many to neglect the cultivation of the soil and congregate in large cities we deplore, and we call upon the toiling multitudes of the Irish people of this country to the long misery we have suffered, and our determination to take measures to afford facilities to our fellow countrymen to settle upon the cheap and fertile lands of this great and glorious country.

Resolved, That we congratulate the friends of the Republican cause at the late Presidential election, and pledge to President Grant our most earnest support in preserving and defending the great principles of human liberty at home and abroad.

Resolved, That the existing neutrality laws being instrumental only in aiding the monarchs of the earth in sustaining their system of oppression, and having on various occasions placed the American Government in the disagreeable position of using their power for the support of said Government, and receiving only the contempt of the monarchy from the British Government, we hereby revoke our pledge to their entire discharge.

The first resolution was passed by a vote of 140 in the affirmative and 7 "sick" against objection to it. There was also a diversity of sentiment on the seventh resolution. A resolution was offered and passed, authorizing a suitable debate, requesting Congress to pass a law making foreigners citizens in one year after their arrival in this country. A resolution was also passed in favor of the naturalization laws, also against any distinction as to race or color in the membership of trades' union associations. This closed the proceedings up to the adjournment at 2:30 P. M.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 6—10 P. M.

At the open board there was a moderate movement in the grain market, and prices were firm without important changes. No. 2 spring wheat closed at $1.29½ cash and July; No. 3 spring, 97c; option; 74c seller last half. Other grains inactive. Provisions and freights dull.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 6.—Flour—sales No. 2 City ground Spring at $6.50. Wheat—sales of the day $5,000 bush. Spring at $1.30 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1.30@$1.32 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, advanced to $1.39 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, and closed with sales and No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1.39; Amber at $1.30@$1.32. Corn quiet and firm at 76c for No. 2 mixed. Oats—sales 25,000 bush. at 50c; most holders ask 76c. Barley at 85c. Rye nominal. Highwines quiet.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, July 6.—With a supply of cattle nearly five-hundred short of that of last week, and the average quality much inferior the market opened buoyant. The highest price reached was 10c, but before the week's sales the top price realized for choice to fine ox ering steers was 8½c, the general run down to 8@8½c; higher stock brought 7½@8c; stockers dull and a few sales sold down 1c per lb. Sales of fresh Milch Texans were taken fast at $65@75. Sheep and lambs with the falling off in receipts quite steady. Sheep 4½@6c; good lambs 9@10c. Hogs—the home and Eastern demand is good, and the prices have increased. The market is firm at last week's prices, with an upward tendency. Heavy Illinois 9½@10½c.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 6.—Beef cattle—receipts 67; no special change in prices; sales of extra at $12@13; 633; first quality $12@12 50; second quality $11@11 50; third quality $10@10 75. Sheep and lambs—receipts 2,226; good lots of lambs sold at $8@8 9 head; yearlings at an average price of 5c; sales moderate.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, July 6.—Cotton quiet; low middling 31c; good ordinary 30c; stock 40 bales.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—Cotton nominal; middlings 32½@33; sales 175 bales; receipts 231 bales; exports 1,500 bales. Sugar nominal. Coffee—fair 19½@19½c; prime 20@20½c.

The Great Eastern had made 1,239 knots from Brest, and paid out 1,120 knots of cable.

BREST, July 6.—Advices from the Great Eastern are to half past ten Monday evening. The signals are good, weather fine and all well.

LONDON, July 6.—A dispatch on board the Great Eastern, July 5, gives the position of the ship at noon of Monday as in latitude 46° 3', longitude 38° 47', and says: We have run 1,57 knots since leaving Brest, and have paid out 1,562 knots of cable. All well on board and everything progressing satisfactorily.

BREST, July 6.—Dispatches from on board the Great Eastern are received bearing date of ten o'clock this forenoon, 5th inst., and announcing the arrival of the expedition in American waters.

French Rioting Troubles Ended.

PARIS, July 6.—No further trouble is apprehended among the miners at St. Etienne and vicinity. An recommodation has been arrived at, and the strike is in a fair way of settlement.

Forty-nine more of the recent elections for members of the Corps Legislatif have been declared valid.

The Cortes.

MADRID, July 6.—Minister Figuerola has introduced a bill in the Cortes imposing penalties on all persons who shall refuse the oath to respect and obey the new constitution. It proposes to sell for the benefit of the State the patrimonial property of corporate bodies, and to suppress the salaries or pensions paid to any person refusing to swear fidelity to the constitution.

Fourth of July Sermon.

Dean Stanley preached a sermon on the 4th of July, in which he made allusion to American independence, and to the relations of England and the United States. He strongly deprecated the use of irritating expressions by those in authority in either country.

Republican Demonstrations.

MADRID, July 6.—There were a large number of Republican demonstrations throughout Catalonia yesterday and the day before.

Conflict between Troops and Republicans

MADRID, July 6.—Conflicts have taken place in Seville between the troops and bands of Republicans and their neighbors. The latter have been dispersed and the city is comparatively quiet, though the excitement is intense.

Resignation.

HEVRES, who has become a lieutenant-since appointed Minister of Justice, has resigned.

Release of Fenians.

CORK, July 6.—The Common Council yesterday unanimously passed a resolution calling upon the Government to release the imprisoned Fenians. A monster meeting was held at Mattoon yesterday. The resolutions and speeches protested against the reply of Mr. Sullivan to the address touching the release of Fenians in the House of Commons.

New Market Races.

NEW MARKET, July 6.—The July stakes for two year olds was won by Mr. Merry's ch. c. Sunshine. The Gladiateur stakes for two year old colts was won by Mr. Keene's Hawthorne. The achievement won by Mr. Pierce's filly by King of Trumps.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, July 6.—The steamship Minnesota, from New York, arrived yesterday. The steamship City of Brooklyn, from New York, arrived to-day.

LONDON, July 6.—The steamship Bellona, from New York, arrived yesterday.

LONDONDERRY, July 6.—The steamship Nova Scotian, from Quebec, arrived to-day.

PLYMOUTH, July 5.—The ship Carvallo, of Bellfiven, from Quebec for London, has arrived here water-logged, having been run into by the Bremen mail steamer.

HAMBURG, July 6.—The steamer Teutonia, from New York, arrived with the flag.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, July 6—5-20s 86½.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 6.—Rentes, rentes 70 francs.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, July 6.—Cotton quiet, 98.

Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—Evening.—Consols, 93⅞ @ 5-20 bonds dull at 81⅝; do Frankfort 81⅝@86⅜; Erie, 19⅝; Illinois, 91½. Steady.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—Cotton a shade easier; middling uplands 12½d; Orleans, 12½d; sales 8,000 bales.

California white wheat 10s 6d; red western 9s 10d. Flour 28s 6d. Corn 30s 6d. Peas 39s 6d. Pork 93s. Beef 80s. Lard 70s 6d. Cheese 60s. Bacon 60s.

Spirits petroleum 2½d; refined is 6½d. Tallow 46s 6d. Linseed oil firm, quiet and steady. Rosin 4s 9d. Spirits turpentine 30s. Calcutta linseed petroleum firmer at is 6½d. Calcutta linseed 54s.

Petroleum at Antwerp 50½ francs.

THE FOURTH.

THE OBSERVANCE MONDAY.

At Washington, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco and Elsewhere

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1869.

The day has passed off very quietly, and so far as reported without accident or casualty of serious kind. The Mayor had issued an order forbidding the firing of guns in any street, and the order was generally observed. Two or three arrests were made, and one boy is said to have had part of his hand shot away by the premature discharge of a gun. There were a score of picnics in the suburbs, and three or four boat excursions to Mt. Vernon and other points down the river. One drunken man was drowned in Georgetown. The Fenians had a large gathering in the Northern part of the city. The colored Sunday School children had a celebration in the White House grounds, and are rather proud of the fact that the President and family came out on the balcony and listened to the singing for some time. The weather has been quite comfortable, the sky being overspread with clouds most of the day and the heat being much less excessive than yesterday. There is no public display, but as many citizens are putting off fireworks this evening.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 6, 1869.

Y

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1869.

THE name of ex-Senator EDGAR COWAN is proposed by the Sunbury *Democrat*, for the Democratic nomination for Supreme Judge of Pennsylvania.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.—The report that Minister SICKLES had been instructed to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba is denied. We expected to hear it repeated nevertheless. It is too lively a subject to be permitted to drop so soon.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* publishes a list of the delegates elected to the State Convention, with their instructions, from which it appears only ten of the thirty-three Senatorial delegates are instructed—five for CASS, two for HANCOCK, one for MCCANDLESS, one for PACKER, and one for J. K. KERR, of Pittsburgh. Of the one hundred representative delegates only twenty-seven are instructed—eighteen for CASS, seven for PACKER, and two for MCCANDLESS. With only thirty-seven delegates instructed, there is an ample field for the exercise of the peculiar Democratic tactics of "fixing things." Availability will have its place in the Democratic caucus of "uninstructed," which has been called by a "Western delegate."

A NEW YORK paper says that a foreign mission was obtained by the payment of ten thousand dollars, a consulship for one tho usand dollars, and so on. No one pretends that the appointing power was aware of these corrupt bargains any more than it was of the payment, or the promise of the payment of money, in another case, whereby the successful applicant secured the indorsement of a Long branch man and a clear track to the office sought for. But it is not questioned when the facts are brought to the knowledge of the appointing power, what will happen to the recipient of the purchased position, or in what light the parties to the transaction will stand.

IN Cleveland a portion of the German population had a Sunday procession and meeting, very much after the style of the Pittsburgh proceedings. Everything was orderly and quiet, excepting the music, and at eleven o'clock in the day, the thing was over. Commenting on the proceedings the *Herald* says it "was clearly evident that it was against the sentiment of the great mass of citizens." There as here only a *portion* of the Germans participated or *approved* of the innovation, and *the dominant* sentiment among the Americans, Irish, English, Scotch and people of other nationalities was, that it was a trespass upon propriety and a causeless breaking up of established precedents.

JUST as the English papers were commencing to make themselves happy in running a "parallel" between the RYAN-Cuba expedition and the "escape" of the pirate ship Alabama, to the utter discomfiture of the arguments on the American side of the question, the United States authorities put forth a long arm and brought the aforesaid expeditionists back to punishment. The British authorities, instead of doing this, bade the Alabama a God-speed, succored her in every British port she entered, and rejoiced over her deeds of piracy on American commerce. With this slight exception the "parallel" run by the British press is strictly correct!

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The reform in the civil service, persistently agitated by a number of leading minds for several years past, and particularly by Hon. Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, in his plan for competitive examinations for all subordinate positions in the Government service, has at last found an advocate who has applied its principles to the practical workings of one of the most important departments of the executive administration. We refer to the Commissioner of Patents. Shortly after assuming the duties of his office, he proceeded to weed out incompetency, ignoring political favoritism, and making merit and capacity the sole tests of advancement and appointment. His first investigation was to select three persons to fill vacancies in the grade of Assistant Examiners of Patents. There was a host of candidates, backed by strong political support; but when the Commissioner decided that he would have a competitive examination of candidates, the number of applicants fell off to seventeen. These were subjected to a rigid oral examination, and were required also to answer in writing, without leaving the room, one hundred questions of a practical character upon subjects pertaining to their duties. The result of the examination of the answers was the choice of the three who had made the best showing, and the names of these were not known until after the decision was made upon their merits.

The Commissioner did not stop here. He found a large force of clerks in the office, and a large number of applicants for appointments. He subjected both to a rigid examination as to their information and their capacity. The result was, that all the incumbents who were found incompetent were discharged, and their places filled by the most competent of the applicants. The Patent Office, therefore, has now a force of competent persons to perform its duties, and all those employed there hold their office because of their competency, and not because of their politics.

In the absence of any law creating a civil service, the example of the Commissioner of Patents might be followed in all the bureaus and departments of the Government, and particularly in the Treasury Department. That department includes many branches of public business, the conduct of which requires natural ability of a high order and large acquirements and experience. A large number of the clerical force in that and other departments are so deficient in qualifications that they could not obtain nor retain employment in private commercial houses. They owe their appointments and the fact that they are retained to the patronage of some politician, and not to their fitness. If appointments were only to be made after competitive examinations, the number of office seekers would be diminished, and would be confined to those who, if appointed, would perform their duties well. There is no legal difficulty in the way of the President, or any of his Secretaries, introducing this reform in the Government service, and even if it would produce consternation among the politicians, it would be universally approved by the people.

CHICAGO GETS RELIGION.

Chicago discusses the question of the removal of the national capital to the West in a spirit of self-sacrificing magnanimity that is superb. Chicago don't want the capital; her "commercial and business interests would be injured;" she prefers the wisdom of her local Solons; the supervisory care of the gentlemen from Berks or the Sixth ward of New York. Then "our winters and springs," cries the Chicago oracle, are too severe for the residents of the sunny South. We think so: a February or March storm on Michigan avenue would pulmonarize the representatives of half the Union. Monotony of location Chicago confesses, but then that is the only monotony they have, and even that is tempered by the purling and laughing waters of the Chicago river—its branches North and South, crystal in complexion and odorous to the senses as the balmy breezes that float o'er Ceylon's isle. The long and short of it is that Chicago, under no circumstances, will tolerate the honorable Congress, the Executive Departments, or the Supreme Judiciary of the land. St. Louis may have them, and the Chicago *Tribune* points out in a lengthy article the advantages of that locality. We quote:

> "The place (meaning thereby St. Louis) is, and will always remain a great commercial city, and its additions will never be to the manufacturing center. Official sojourners and visitors are there not to be regarded as the mere sojourners of the resident population as they always must be in the capital. It is strictly would be toned and the other standard maintained by the presence of a large and influential class of men and women not connected with the government nor dependent on its shifting winds of policy or fortune. Daily bread, the location is central as to the arts and pursuits, the amusements, the beauty of scenery the attractions of climate, and, finally, the unsurpassed site for the location of the public buildings by the commanding platform around the picturesque hill of St. Louis, would be fully equal to that of Washington and would be found at any other point in the country. Instead of the Potomac, the capital would be on the Mississippi, so appropriately expressive of the broader title, the deeper flow of the longer current, and the resistless force our national development has attained since that early day when the first act of the new government was set up on the low sublimities of the Potomac.

Either Chicago has been converted to the principles of the golden rule, and all the golden truths of the beatitudes, or this proposal is a bribe direct to St. Louis. We cannot see that in its article the *Tribune* demands as a condition precedent that the river town shall abandon all pretensions to the grain of the Northwest, and its direct trade, "by steam propellers," with Liverpool, St. Petersburg and Hong Kong, or even ignore the possibility of the undeveloped coffee trade with Brazil; but one thing is sure, either such conditions will crop out before the capital gets to St. Louis, or Chicago will stand before the world arrayed in the snowy robes of undefiled sanctification and full-blossomed righteousness. Good for evil falls short of describing the disinterestedness of Chicago, because its generosity covers the events of the future as well as what has been done in the past. Chicago not only don't want the capital herself, but gives it to her great rival, St. Louis, confessing at the same time her own unsuitableness. Verily this is the sackcloth and ashes of humility.

Nor does Chicago liberality stop here. On half way generosity is hers. Having conceded the capital to St. Louis, she straightway sets about getting it there—not alone the mysterious every things included in the words political capital, but the solid bricks and mortar, marbles and statuary, and the great dome itself, that covers the material and accessible capitol. The *Tribune* is equal to the emergency:

> "The expense would be comparatively trifling. The site—beside, of course, being free—is ready for St. Louis. The present public buildings could be taken down at Washington, stone by stone, laden on government or other vessels, brought to St. Louis and there again precisely as they now stand, as a very moderate outlay. This should be done before the number of public buildings is increased, and before the several States have erected residences for their representatives, as has been proposed, at the national capital.

Can it be possible that there is the germ of a sarcasm in the proposition to send the capitol, in pieces, to St. Louis, in government vessels via the gulf of Mexico, the Balize, and the Mississippi river, before "the several States erect residences for their representatives?" We trow not. Such an assumption would imply insincerity on the part of Chicago. We take it to mean, what Chicago probably intended, that the St. Louis coffee trade with Brazil, iron trade with England, and tea trade with China, are facts accomplished. The direct trade, we mean; and are therefore arguments in favor of the piece meal transfer of the capitol buildings to St. Louis by government vessels.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

If we *are ever* to have honesty and economy *in our* Legislature, we must begin in earnest to elect only those who will devote themselves to the work. Forever talking will amount to nothing. So long as that is all, nothing will come of it. It has so long gone along in this way that corrupt leaders and corrupt rings have come to think that the State, especially the Legislature, belongs to them. The people must act as they think, or there will never be an improvement in the character of our Legislature. And this is as true of one party as another. If we are to have good laws only and a reduction of the expenses, the "roosters" and "pinchers" who have made Harrisburg life almost infamous, must be smashed whenever and wherever they show their heads. The neighbors of an aspirant for Harrisburg honors and profits can tell best whether he is worthy of being trusted. In every case of a doubt, the people, and not the aspirant, should have the benefit of it. A rigid application of the rule of voting squarely against a corruptionist will soon exterminate the breed; and if results are to be reached, this should be done inflexibly and at once. The veteran editor of the New York *Tribune* is writing on this subject, with reference to the legislation of that State, in a style of plainness that is equally suited to Pennsylvania. The following in that paper of Saturday last, we reproduce bodily, leaving the reader here to make such emendations as are necessary to give it a close fit to such localities where the medicine prescribed is needed:

> "Some Republicans evince anxiety as to the result of our next State election. We feel equal solicitude, but no of the identical kind. We hope our new State Constitution will be ratified by the People, shutting the door heavily against much of the legislative corruption which has made the Capitol at Albany an fragrant—like some other Capitols. But the Legislature now to be chosen will, under the New Constitution, have to fix the salaries of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and many other State Officers; its duties will, on all sides, be of exceptional consequence. It is hence of manifest propriety that those we elect to it shall be exceptionably able and honest.
>
> "We hope our next Legislature may be Republican; while we are even more anxious that it shall be digitally capable and worthy. Yet we perceive indications that several of the worst jobbers, through whose instrumentality past legislatures have been rendered infamous, are conspiring to nominate themselves or their tools next Fall, expecting to raise the party cries of 'Support the regular nominations!' 'No scratching' &c., and thus worry through the canvass.
>
> "We ask those who desire honest legislation and moderate taxes to prove themselves in earnest by seasonable, systematic action. Let the jobbers understand, decisively and speedily, that this is not a bearing year for them—that they will save both money and reputation by hugging obscurity and shunning criticism. Most of them are bound to fall anyhow; but we want to beat them if a fresh man can be found in question; and to this end it is essential that some needful work be done forthwith.
>
> "We entreat the Republicans of each Senate and Assembly District to cast about them *now* for fit men to be supported for our next Legislature—able, experienced men if possible, but, at all events, honest men at all events. As a general rule, no one who seeks to be a candidate is fit to be. We would have no man do it who can afford to go; but he who solicits votes, and packs delegations, and seeks to trade his way into a nomination, should surely be left at home. Let us go frankly to whoever may offer or buttonholes for your support, whether in person or by proxy. If he has good sense, he will respect your frankness if he is a fool, his opinion is of no account.
>
> "It is an awkward, perplexing predicament to find yourselves obliged to bolt; and there is no need of getting into it. Select a fair and capable man at the district meet, each pledging his honor that he has no personal end to subserve, and look the district over to see to be he likliest man for the place in view. Having decided, let them draw up a public requisition to this effect:
>
> "*We, Republican electors of the ——district of —— County, respectfully recommend to our fellow citizens, the name of ——, as a suitable person to be nominated for Senator (or Assembly, as the case may be.)*
>
> "Make several copies of this requisition to set each be signed by all present, and then instruct each active, influential man in a particular township or ward, to be by him circulated for additional signatures. One week's faithful effort would secure the nomination of any one else, no matter how 'regular,' of no consequence.
>
> "Let this work be well done in each district before the end of August, and the jobbers will see that they have no chance, and will decide to save their breath and their pocket-book, if a la bet at loose ends till October, we shall have trouble."

Lively Times in Tennessee.

The campaign grows very lively, and the future has an odor of "affairs," and gunpowder. At London, Governor STOKES, in his speech, severely denounced his former friend, Brownlow. When he had finished, Colonel Brownlow, son of the Senator, mounted the stage and offered to whip Stokes. The Eagle assured the people that he meant nothing personal. At Knoxville, Stokes lost his temper and invited SENTER to fight a duel after election. The fat and facetious SENTER proposed to proceed to mortal combat at once. Stokes insisted upon waiting until the campaign closed, and so the matter rests. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has this account:

> SENTER seems to have got tired of the Duncan letter and lost nigger, and he certainly he gave the military record of the war like Stokes a rougher notch than ever had ever given it before. His language was caustic, severe, very bitter, and far more harsh than any heretofore indulged in. He cut a new groove, and got into it so quickly that Bailey was taken by surprise. He, of course, supposed that Senter's speech would be about the same as that previously delivered.
>
> After Senter had concluded, the rosy Stokes arose in a very excited manner, and pointing his long bony finger at Senter, he said: "Fellow-citizens, I have a wife and children whom I should dislike to part from. Yet, I tell Governor Senter that I will hold him personally responsible, after the election, for what he has said to-day. If he considers himself a gentleman, I shall be happy to meet him after election, as a gentleman, and we will see who the coward is, and who the man. I denounced Governor Senter as a liar, and I am ready to meet him at any time after the election."
>
> Senter arose and stated that he was ready now, and would accompany Mr. Stokes into the field at the head of a regiment. He hoped Mr. Stokes would be satisfied he was ready to give it to him without delay.
>
> Stokes now cooled off a little, and said that he did not intend anything serious. The desire for a fight was only expressed in a Pickwickian sense, and there the matter seems to rest for the present. It is probable that neither of these gentlemen will be killed immediately.
>
> At Speedville, there was a large attendance of ladies. In the course of his speech Stokes spoke of Senter as a "rebel." A female who was present, two of whose sons were in the Federal army, screamed out: "You are a liar, Mr. Stokes. You are a liar, sir! and you know it! Senter was not a rebel! You are a liar, sir." Stokes made no reply to this rather uncere-monious attack.

THE Philadelphia *Dispatch* expresses its disgust for the proceedings of the political conventions in that city. It declares that "the sentiments of citizens connected with the Democratic party, who possess decency of character and honesty of intention, are very generally expressed against the whole ticket. It represents nothing but the worst elements of the Democratic party." This is the time, continues the editor, "for the conscience of the Democratic party which shall, in municipal affairs, determine that the character and fitness of men for public position shall be considered of more importance to the people whom they are to serve, than the question whether they favor this man or that man for Governor, the other man or yet the other for President."

THE one hundred thousand dollar verdict in the breach of promise case at Wheaton, Ill., in the case of Craig *vs.* Sprague, stands, the Court having overruled the motion for a new trial. The counsel for the defense agreed to remit $60,000 of the sum granted by the jury, and the Court thereupon entered a remitter of that amount, leaving the verdict to stand at $40,000. There will be no further appeal, and this sum must be paid to the gentle Amanda.

THE sermon of the Rev. Mr. Locke, on Sunday week and the duty of the religious public, is attracting considerable attention elsewhere. The New York *Tribune* quotes from it, and a St. Louis paper notices it to reproduce the reasons of the *Commercial* for work on Sunday in PUBLISHERS' offices—to wit, the imperious demands of the general public, more especially the religious portion thereof.

WITH THE LOGGERS.

Our Primitive Pine Forests.

LUMBERING ON THE ALLEGHENY.

The most extensive pine-forests in the world are in North America. Those of our readers who were school children twenty and thirty years ago will doubtless be surprised at this statement. In those days the Modern Atlas represented a vast scope of our valuable territory as an immense waste, under the name of The Great American Desert; fringed Norway, Russia, Hungary, and portions of Spain, and Germany deep with forests, largely composed of pine, and left North America comparatively bare. If the Modern Atlas had denuded something less than four-fifths of the American Desert, and covered the northern half of Maine, the largest half of New Brunswick, that portion of Canada lying next Maine, the northeastern portions of New York and Pennsylvania, and large portions of North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota with unbroken pine forests, it would have represented the facts. As there has never, to our knowledge, been any reliable or adequate history of our great primeval forests published, by the time our map makers arrive at the actual truth the various sections enumerated will be almost entirely denuded, so that all that will be left for them will be to mark the places once occupied by the primeval pine forests.

Thirty years ago, the loggers of Maine felled five hundred million feet of pine annually. A single stream run out two hundred million feet of pine boards. Five hundred saw mills sifted the logs into beams, planks, boards, lath and shingles, to suit the convenience of every customer. This sifting process has been a constant operation in Maine for upwards of fifty years. In North Carolina the yellow pine are bled to death by the thousand annually, their departed spirits barrelled and duly labelled as spirits of turpentine. Michigan is so anxious to get rid of her pine forests that she *gets* about one million feet of lumber annually, or more than enough to make a plankroad around the globe. New Brunswick, Canada, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, all are seemingly bent upon clearing the lands occupied by the arrowy pine; and the spirit of emulation is only quenched by the disappearance of the best timber. In Canada, New Brunswick, Maine, Pennsylvania and North Carolina this *thing* has been going on for nearly half a century. Now the Northwestern States are evidently anxious to outrival the older States in distributing their great pine forests. Already the days of the lumbering business in the sections mentioned are numbered; the loggers and sawyers swarmed in the Northwest, and there entered anew upon their occupation of denuding the land. By and by, Pennsylvania, which has produced five hundred million feet of pine lumber in a single year, will either have to hunt her boat gunnels elsewhere, or take to the business of splicing. Twenty years, at the utmost, will do the business. In less than forty years, at the rate they are ripping up the logs in Michigan, they will be in the same predicament—and to run short of pine is a predicament. Even in Maine, where the pine-forest was to provide gunnels, clap-boards, flooring and shingles for ages, this discovery excites much marvel. The best white pine, or at least all that is accessible, has been cut down, riddled through saws, and set up again in villages, school houses, churches and academies. "Big trees" are lamentably scarce. The sawyer has no longer pick or choice, but is compelled to satisfy himself with inferior timber. Precisely the same may be said of Pennsylvania. With a few notable exceptions here and there—localities preserved by warrants, some of them removed from the available water courses—there are very few tracts which have not been culled by the logger, who is ever in quest of a "tip-top" tree. But how could it be otherwise? For upwards of a quarter of a century the Alleghany has borne in its annual flows from one hundred and fifty to two hundred million feet of lumber. The Susquehanna has run out nearly twice as much as the Allegheny. This sort of thing cannot last forever. A billion feet of lumber is a large shaving, let the forest be ever so large. When the billions are counted by tens, it is much worse. We have been accustomed to bring the material for building our boats and houses from great distances, but we have generally managed to secure it at a moderate price. Now that the material is becoming scarce, inaccessible or difficult to get at, we must pay the difference. All the arithmetic in the world cannot alter the result. Thirty years ago good pine lumber such as now commands from forty to fifty dollars per thousand, was sold at our wharf for six, seven and eight. Clear stuff brought nine and ten. It now brings sixty, and sometimes ranges higher.

We have lying beside us a rude sketch of the unbroken pine forest of Pennsylvania as it appeared in 1857, spreading over the greater portion of the northeastern section of the State. The counties embraced in the drawing are now almost denuded of pine. Jefferson, Clarion, Elk, Venango, Warren, Forest, all the counties famous for excellent timber have been invaded, some of them almost bared of pine. Here and there there still remains a tract unpicked, the house of the deer, bears and lesser game, where pine and hemlock girting ten and twelve feet, and towering one hundred and thirty, forty and even fifty feet, are so common as to excite no remark. Such a tract is that owned by

THE SUPERIOR LUMBER CO.,*

located in Forest county, within two miles of Tionesta Creek, and about fifteen miles from Tionesta, which is located on the left, or Southern bank of the Allegheny, one hundred and fifty miles above Pittsburgh. The tract embraces twenty-four hundred acres of pine forest, interspersed with an occasional oak as stately as the neighboring pines, an enormous chestnut, and here and there a hemlock modeled in the shape and stature like its brother of everlasting evergreens. Let us describe this morsel of our primitive pine forest as we found it a week ago, in coming up the Allegheny, to Tionesta, by the Allegheny Valley Railway, connecting at Kittanning. From thence you take a vehicle, a saddle, or failing these "shanks mare" will carry you to the nearest road to the rum, where the configuration of the country is extremely rugged, covered with limestone outcroppings standing upright on edge, lying on their sides, leaning corner-ways, and not unfrequently arched over, so that as though in that region it had once rained rocks. An excellent country for "oil smelters," if perchance you find family ties not to the fore." Two miles of this romantic region and you arrive at the forest built by the company, which carries you across Tionesta Creek immediately below the dam, that seizes on as one of the prettiest you ever looked at, although the Superintendent regards it from a strictly utilitarian stand point, unobservant of the ever arching trees, whose branches almost meet the clear water beneath them. Here are Tionesta rafts tied to the shore, waiting the rise of the "pond" before shipping the cable. Here too, is the beginning of the Company's

PLANK ROAD, OR TRAMWAY,

Or both, since it serves as a roadway for vehicles of all descriptions, pedestrians, and trucks whereon the freshly cut lumber is transported from the mill to the creek, describing a series of curves three miles and a quarter in length. As we bowl along this smooth, level road, grateful for the relief it affords after the temper trying rocks, we are naturally curious to learn how much timber has been consumed in constructing it, when we are informed that half a million feet of two and a half inch oak plank, besides twice that amount of hewed timber was used in the enterprise, which cost upwards of nine thousand dollars. Such a country of cheap timber. In the first place logs were planed precisely as is done with laid, stringers hewed for the plank to lie on, the planks pinned down to the logs, and the tram rails, or ribbons, eight feet apart pinned down through planks and stringers. In many places the road is perched up twelve feet high. On every side, stately walls of pine and hemlock line the entire road to the

FORT PITT,

Which number ten dwellings houses, a store, a blacksmith shop and the mill. The last mentioned is an adjunct of the mill, as is also the store, which contains everything needed in life, from the violin string to a sewing machine. The village boasts seven of the latter, all first class Singer machines. As we are brought to a halt on reaching the clearing, bounded abruptly upon all sides by the straight stems of towering pines, we realize the fact that our pleasure drive has plumped us down in a mere dimple of the great forest. The clearing of eighty acres is the merest speck in the forest, and we are convinced with the first glance at the huge evergreens around us that we are the merest atom in the speck.

IN THE WOODS.

Henceforth our horse may draw comfort from the rack, while we explore the forest afoot, for we walk nothing that boasts hoofs may follow, unless it be the deer, whose claims are disputed by the hunter. We devote a day to the task, clambering over fallen trees and rocks, skirting the edges of swamps, threading our way through tangled thickets, stumping through treacherous moss, crossing and recrossing creeks and runs times without number, on moss grown logs, a single glimpse of which would throw an artist in a phrenesy—as they were in imminent danger of throwing us in the water. That was less matter, however, since our journey through the forest was a moist proceeding from the beginning. To say that a pine forest is damp does not convey any adequate idea of the truth. The heaviest floods will become limp in it in the dryest season. Yet there is a bracing sweetness, a fragrance among the pines such as we never experienced in any other forest. Wading through a sea of immense fern, whose moist sprays dashed like waves, pressing through tough laurel and brambles, treading underfoot small red berries and mullines, fallen tree trunks that were fast turning into soil, we aspired to the height of

MOUNT PISGAH,

From whence we were led to believe we could obtain a view of the wilderness, including a survey of Job's Pinnacle. Both of these are bald ridges, left desolate and grim by the fire, which here licks up, once a year, every leaf and blade. The crown reached, we perched ourselves upon a felled trunk, and cast our eyes over the undulating forest that stretched away to the right, in a solid sea, a distance of thirty miles without a single break or ripple. Solid it undoubtedly was. To all appearance, the thousands of acres stretched before us, dipping down into valleys and reaching over ridges, were as solidly packed with pine and hemlock as a field of close planted grain. The longer we looked at it, the more it resembled a close clipped sward, yet our experience whispered us we were looking over a grim, savage, untrodden wilderness, whose tangled labyrinths were rarely penetrated save by the deer and bear, and those who hunted them. No smoke curled up from the hunter's camp or cabin. No sound of the ax, no song of the saw, not a vestige or sound of anything human greeted us; nothing but the ragged tips of the everlasting evergreens stretching away in a continuous forest, the crystal lake or tangling creek, and the silence as though nature had furnished him with an immense sounding-board to catch the lightest footfall. The scene was still more wild and grim. Returning, we had ample opportunity to satisfy ourselves concerning a matter that we were in doubt of, to-wit: the nature of the bet were on. The many streams and creeks that wend their intricate way through this wilderness. They were all trout streams, little and big. Trickling springs that a mouse might leap are peopled with speckled trout. The streams are full of them: hungry prowlers that snap at the naked hook.

A LUMBERMAN'S LIFE.

Into these woods came one day L. L. Hackett, the Superintendent of the Company, with a picked crew of thirty men from Jefferson county, carrying axes and guns on their shoulders. Of course they hewed their wagon track through the virgin forest. This was Hackett's fourth experiment in the pioneer line. Raised in the forest, the son of a millwright, a millwright himself, he had built nine mills and started them in successful operation, had done by turns everything that is done in the logger's camp, mill or raft. What would have been a gigantic difficulty to one unaccustomed to a logger's life, was a pleasure to him and his crew of coatless men, who entered the new track with a light step and a merry whistle. Then the timber began to fall; down came the arrow stemmed pines, up went the steam mill, with its burgee floating gaily, sixty-five horse power engine, and its little and big saws, that riddled the logs into planks, boards, lath and shingles, out of which Fort Pitt was speedily constructed. This is the way it is done.

THE CAMPS.

Two men, choppers, cut down and measure the timber. Two men, with cross-cut saws cut the logs into the required length—sixteen feet. Two men termed "swampers" cut down the brush, and make the roads. When the logs are sawed in equal lengths, they are piled up near the "skids." Picture to yourself two logs placed in such a way on a side hill as to rest upon two short stumps, the other ends resting upon the ground, and you have a fair idea of the "skids." One man at the skids with the assistance of the driver, loads the sleds, and two horses haul in from three to eight logs at once, owing to the condition of the roads. Generally this is the work of the winter, but sometimes it is done in the summer and winter. In this manner sixty men manage to haul into the mill pond, or dump their own homely language, "cut a big swath of timber."

HOW LUMBER IS MADE.

A saw mill is invariably two stories in height, with a "slip" at the end next the pond in which the logs are placed. Power helps to remove the dirt and sand from the bark. A man selects the logs, drives iron hooks into three or four to which a cable is attached, and the lot are drawn up the "slip." This is simply an inclined plane, by a large wooden shaft, around which the cable is wound precisely as the rope is wound round a well curbing. A carriage traverses the entire building from end to end. Upon this a single log is placed, an assistant moves it from one side of the carriage to the other at his discretion, fastening it first with iron clamps or hooks so as to keep it firm, and the carriage is moved forward to a circular saw which makes from eight to nine hundred revolutions a minute. The sawyer sets the saw in motion, cuts off the half round side, or slab, when his assistant helps him to turn it over. In this manner the log is squared, when the remainder of the log is sawed up in planks or boards, as the sawyer may deem best. The assistant regulates the movements of the log as the sawyer orders. No words are necessary. Two fingers held up signify two and a half inch plank, the closed hand three inch plank, and where none of these signs are made the log is cut into inch boards. The man removes all the slabs and carries the smooth stuff to the edger, who has a small circular saw for cutting of any unequal edges left on the boards. The clean boards are thrown out of the end of the mill opposite the "slip," caught up, sorted and piled on the trucks by men below. The slabs are dropped through an opening in the floor, sawed into equal lengths, taken to the lath machine and sawed out into laths at the rate of sixty thousand per week. The blocks are passed on to the shingle machine, and sawed into shingles at the same rate. Sawyers, edgers, lathers, shinglers, laborers work with rapidity. The sawyer takes a fresh log, asks us to time him, and in precisely a minute eight boards are cut from the log! This is the way the steel travels through our pine forests. Even the men who carry away the waste grass under that burden, for work the "stuff" up at so close, the amount of waste that accumulates is simply enormous. This is burned up immediately. The trees are sifted through the mill at the rate of one hundred thousand feet per week, making a liberal allowance for stoppages and accidents. For the space, during the three weeks preceding our visit, the product was one hundred and five thousand, one hundred and thirteen thousand, and one hundred and nineteen thousand, averaging one hundred and twenty thousand per week, more than any other mill in Forest county can boast, and about as much as the old-fashioned upright saws turned out in two months. Such is the way they do it. The work continues throughout the spring, summer and fall. In the winter months all hands enter the timber for exercise, and fell and dump their logs for the sharp teeth in the mill, which, by the way, are no respecters of age.

OLD TREES.

Trees one hundred, one hundred and fifty and two hundred years old, perhaps more, are laid under contribution. No difficult matter to tell their age. Here is a stump. Count the annual growth, which describes a complete circle about as wide as the face of this type. Trees are as tender in their way as you or I. Where we have an inner and an outer bark. Between the inner bark and the heart-wood, lies a slippery, sticky sap, which in time, acts like glue, holding the inner portion of the inner bark fast to the old growth while the new living trunk expands and increases its diameter.

RAFTING.

After sawing upwards of three million feet per year, the next object is to get it out of the road. The trucks take the fresh lumber to the creek rapidly. Here eight inche and one width of sixteen feet boards are made into a single raft, making a raft seventeen feet wide, and one hundred and twenty-eight feet in length. From eighteen to twenty-six boards are laid above each other. When the Tionesta raft reaches the Allegheny, nine of these are bound together, making one Allegheny raft, three hundred and eighty-four feet long by fifty-one, containing on an average three hundred thousand feet. Two and a half days are required in which to float the raft to Pittsburgh, where the boards are drawn and piled for drying. Above and below Twenty-second, fronting on Railroad street, upwards of three million feet of lumber taken from the tract we have described is piled in all shapes and sizes. Although it covers several acres, this is merely a shaving from the primeval forest.

*The office of the Superior Lumber Company is located on the corner of Fourth second and Railroad streets. Edward Dithridge, President; T. A. Wright, Secretary; E. J. Dithridge, Treasurer; E. J. Dithridge, Manager. Superintendent, L. L. Hackett.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In six out of the seven New York city districts, the internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, were $18,183,078.

Several cow-catcher attacks have recently been made on Chinese immigrants as they were landing in San Francisco. The last outrage was committed on some of the passengers of the Great Republic, last week, who were assailed with stones as they passed through the streets. It is not reported that any of them were seriously injured, but a number who bore their part was badly beaten. The *Alta* says:

> A class of our population imagine that the Chinese must be criminals just because they are Chinese. It takes as gross as that of the teamsters who supposed that the real cause for the railroad hands in Sacramento add much to the value of real estate, to the comfort of the community, to the public prosperity and direction, and to the manufacturing industry of this city, could be removed by discharging them. Consequently from the manufacturer, and not in large lots. They would be hard to get, and the value of property less than at present.

Prince Arthur will leave Liverpool on Saturday, the 17th inst., in the Inman Company's steamer, City of Paris, for Halifax. On arrival out the Prince will join the Fourth Battalion of Royal Engineers, now stationed in Canada. He will return to England next spring.

On Sunday, Peter R. Lowe delivered a Fourth of July oration at Dayton, Ohio. He was the orator of a similar celebration forty-three years ago.

In the largest Episcopal church in Mobile, after a contribution is taken up, it is ceremoniously handed to the pastor, who asks all who have contributed to rise, when he solemnly consecrates the collection with prayer. Every one gives something.

Canada is proverbial for its poor Governors, but Sir Hugh Allan more than makes up for all beings from his stable; Sir Edmund Head had been a Poor Law Commissioner in England, and lived from hand to mouth in this country, while Lord Monck has had to accept the Presidency of a cable telegraph company and a commissionership under the Government in England. The present incumbent, Sir John Young, is said to be no wealthier than his predecessors.

The citizens of Memphis are doing all in their power to secure a full attendance of Southern planters at the meeting to be held on the 15th inst., to consider the question of Chinese immigration. A full attendance of delegates from Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee is expected, and as one of the principal Chinese importers will be on hand, it is thought arrangements will be perfected without delay, and the first instalment of celestial laborers will be received within a few months.

We lately mentioned the attempted destruction of a valuable orchard in Michigan by girdling the trees, and the prompt assistance of neighbors in covering up the wounds. The mischief has been repaired by this time has done it thoroughly. There is no doubt that the people of the neighborhood would lynch him if they could get their hands on him.

Chicago is now the great distributing post-office for all the American mails for China, Japan, the Sandwich Islands and the States of the Pacific slope. What will Cincinnati and St. Louis say?

An Indianapolis lawyer has received the following: "Sir—Can I get a devors, & how soon on grounds that I can not support my wife & two little child, a boy am willing to take care of the boy. ans. imeadily. & state what it will cost, if it cost $20 I can't pay that much. Direct to box 29 Burlington Iowa."

The drum fish has destroyed twenty millions of summer oysters at the Keyport, N. Y., oyster beds.

The Viceroy of Egypt has signed a contract in London for 60,000 Remington rifles, to be supplied by the Messrs. E. Remington & Sons, of Ilion, N. Y. This house continues its weekly shipments to the Spanish Government in Cuba, and shipped 1,600 rifles Thursday by the Moro Castle. They say they have never sold arms to the insurgents, but have transformed about 8,000 Springfields for houses in New York that may have furnished the Cubans.

THIRTY-EIGHT millions of bushels of grain have been sent out from New Orleans, to be supplied by the Messrs. E. Remington & Sons, of Ilion, N. Y. This house continues its weekly shipments to the Spanish Government in Cuba, and shipped 1,600 rifles Thursday by the Moro Castle. They say they have never sold arms to the insurgents, but have transformed about 8,000 Springfields for houses in New York that may have furnished the Cubans.

THIRTY-EIGHT millions of bushels of grain have been sent out from New Orleans, to be supplied by the Messrs. E. Remington & Sons, of Ilion, N. Y. This house continues its weekly shipments to the Spanish Government in Cuba, and shipped 1,600 rifles Thursday by the Moro Castle. They say they have never sold arms to the insurgents, but have transformed about 8,000 Springfields for houses in New York that may have furnished the Cubans.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

The Appeal from Judge Sharswood's Decision.

The argument of the appeal from Sharswood's decision of the unconstitutionality of the registry law was resumed on Saturday, before the full bench of the Supreme Court. The arguments were mainly the same as those made when the question was before the Court at *Nisi Prius*. Mr. Hirst, in support of the decision, commented very strongly upon the fact that under this new law if a person's name was on the registry that was all that was required, and no challenge was made at the polls, thereby enabling persons to vote fraudulently, which this law was intended to prevent. Then, again, a registry made in June is to be taken as a warranty of a residence ten days before the election, five months after.

Mr. Meredith argued the constitutionality of the law, and made these points:

Is the law constitutional? When a party can come into court and declare and prove that he is injured by the operation of the ten day section, then your Honors can declare that section unconstitutional, but I maintain that you cannot upset the entire law.

Now, as to the second point: Is the law null and void on the ground of inequality? We contend that the word "equal" as written in the constitution is entirely misconstrued by the other side, and the history of our country bears proof of it. I contend that the words "equal to vote" is a man's freehold and cannot be withheld away by the word "equal." We find the proud and glorious old word used in England before the House of Commons existed, and it has been handed down to us to the present day with this significance, and are we going to whittle it away?

Now, as to the third point: Is the law null and void on the ground of inequality? We contend that the word "equal" as written in the constitution is entirely misconstrued by the other side, and the history of our country bears proof of it. I contend that the words "equal to vote" is a man's freehold and cannot be withheld away by the word "equal." We find the proud and glorious old word used in England before the House of Commons existed, and it has been handed down to us to the present day with this significance, and are we going to whittle it away?

Speaking of the right of every man to *one* vote, Mr. Meredith said a great many of our citizens were of the opinion that they had the right to vote as often as they liked.

Mr. Meredith concluded by thanking the court for their attention, and said the question to be decided was not whether the law was a wise one, whether it was an inconvenient law, whether it will produce violence at the polls, but whether it was passed in conformity with the constitution; in other words, whether it is, the whole of it, in conformity with the express provisions of the constitution, not by implication; whether it is presented to you as a court having proper jurisdiction over it, and if so, whether it has a right to do so.

The New Secretary of the Navy.

The New York *Press*, referring to Mr. Robeson, the new Secretary of the Navy, says he will carry the same energy and force of character into the Navy Department that has characterized him in the practice of his profession, and those journals outside of the State who are disposed to carp at Governor Geary because of Robeson's appointment, may rest assured that if they expect to find in him a second edition of either Secretaries Toucey or Welles they do not know the man. General Robeson will not be caught in the hands of any potter or Porter in the navy. He will run the machine and not be run by it. With the co-operation of efficient and competent assistants and he will have none other about him, he will make the navy the pride of nation and compel a respect for the flag by all the great maritime powers of the world."

When the Fourth of July Will Recur on Sunday.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The religious and patriotic "heated term" caused by the collision of Sunday with the Fourth of July, having passed harmlessly, some persons desire to know at what periods such pleasant exhibitions may be expected to recur.

These coincidences happen in cycles of twenty-eight years, each cycle containing four years, in which the fourth of July and Sunday coincide—the concurrences being always between those years being the same for each period—at least so long as the regular succession of leap years is not interrupted. 1852 was a year of concurrence. Adding to this the numbers 6, 11, 6, 5, we get 1858, 1869, 1875, 1880—four years in a cycle of twenty-eight. Adding to 1880, the beginning of a new cycle, 6, 11, successively we have 1886, 1897. But here, because the next addition would pass over 1900, which is a common year, a supplemental number 12 is to be added, giving 1909, then the remaining number 6 and 5 being used, give 1915, 1920, ending an except

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to N. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Government Bonds

We will Register all Kinds of Government Bonds

FREE OF CHARGE.

This gives the holder Absolute Security against Theft, Loss or Destruction.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS. tf

Holders of Coupon Bonds,

5-20s of 1862,

Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.

LATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 6, 1869.

The local money market sympathised somewhat with the stringency in the New York market, although there was not much business transacted.

—In New York yesterday the rates for call loans advanced somewhat, which completely checked discount operations. The gold market was heavy during the day, and closed at 135—2 per cent. lower than on Saturday. Government securities were dull and closed somewhat.

—The stock market in New York yesterday was quite unsettled, and closed in that state. For quotations see report to our report of New York Finance and Trade in another column on this page.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day enables him to purchase and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY EVENING, July 3, 1869. }

Our general markets to-day were quiet, and but little business was transacted in the regular trade circles. Prices continue without much change.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Are nearly all apples is over. An occasional sale is made at nominal rates for a prime to choice article at $5 00@$6 00 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—Very little inquiry and nominal at $1 75@2 25 for good to extra.

BUTTER—Demand fair for choice. We quote choice packed or roll at 22@23c ₱ lb. Some extra sold at 24@25c.

CHEESE—Choice selected command 20c ₱ dozen.

LARD OIL—Market steady at $1 48 ₱ gallon for extra No. 1, and $1 ₱ gallon for No. 2.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market steady with a good demand. We quote shoulders at 14½c; hams 17½@18c; clear sides 16½c; canvassed sugar cured hams 20½c; plain sugar cured hams 20c; breakfast bacon 20½c; dried beef 24c; hard in tierces 22c, and in buckets 23c ₱ lb; and mess pork—bbl $34 00.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2 50 ₱ bushel. Nothing doing in clover or timothy seed and prices not quotable.

POTATOES—Market well supplied and prices irregular. Choice nearly nominally from store at 85@90c. New potatoes quoted at $3 25@4 00 ₱ bbl as to quality.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 70@1 85, and $1 80@1 90 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 5$6@6 00 ₱ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good, and prices may be quoted at $20@23 ₱ ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are as following: For bran, wholesale ₱ hundred, 1c; shipstuff, $1 10; middlings, $1 75; sweepings $2 00.

FLOUR—There is a fair demand from store for red brown brands of flour and holders are firm, but for the low grades, of which the market is fully supplied, prices are nominal and dull. We quote from store nominally good, in barrels, at $5 50@6 00; choice spring in barrels $6 50@6 75, and in sacks $6 25@6 50; winter wheat n bbls $7@7 25, and in sacks $6 75@7 00. The Pearl Mill have made a reduction in the brand of No. 1 star family flour, and we now quote their prices as follows: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels $9 00, and in sacks $8 75; double extra of selected amber and white winter wheat, in barrels $7 50, and in sacks $7 00, choice selected red winter wheat flour, in barrels $6 50, and in sacks $6 25; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 00, and in sacks $5 75. The City Mill prices are as follows: Choice white and Missouri amber wheat flour, in bbls, $7 80, in sacks, $7 50 ₱ bbl; choice winter wheat, in bbls, $7 50, in sacks, $7 20 ₱ bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $6 50, in sacks, $6 25 ₱ bbl; good extra and baker's flours, $5 50.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, cold bolted, $ bbl of 3 bushels, $3 75, and in the bushel 75c@80c.

GRAIN—There is very little doing in grain. Wheat is in good demand at $1 30 for red winter. Oats are in moderate request at 64@65c ₱ bushel from first hands, and 66@68c ₱ bushel from store. In depot and wharf ear corn sells at 70@75c, and from store at 75@78c ₱ bushel. Prime yellow shelled from store sells at 80@ 82c ₱ bushel. Choice buckwheat seed is dull at $1 80@1 90 ₱ bushel. Rye is quoted at $1 15. Barley is dull and nominally at $1 50 ₱ bushel or choice No. 1 spring.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote highwines at 95@98; Common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 10@1 15 per gallon; old Monongahela, two years old, 92@95, and 3 years old, 98@$1 02½ ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $3 00@$5 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1869. }

The market yesterday was quiet but firm, and but little changed from our last report. The transactions reported are as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

100 bbls spot at	14½c
100 bbls spot (45 gravity)	14½c
100 bbls spot	14½c
100 bbls s. o. 1st Sept. to 31st Dec	14½c
100 bbls "on call" b. o. all year, $500 paid	14½c
1700 bbls S. O., last four months	14½c

REFINED OIL.

600 bbls last half July at	22½c
600 bbls spot at	31½c
600 bbls spot at	31½c
500 bbls August at	32c
500 bbls August at	32c
500 bbls September at	33½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 6—Noon.—Petroleum dull; crude in bulk dull and heavy at 16½@16¾c; refined to nearer demand and firm at 32c bid and 32½c asked.

NEW YORK, July 6, 1:10 P. M.—Market quiet but firm at 16½c; refined 32@32½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Philadelphia market quiet but firm; crude 16½c; refined 32c; crude, standard white 31½@32c; crude 16½c.

OIL CITY, July 6, 1:30 P. M.—Markets entirely nominal at 15 bid.

ROUSEVILLE, July 6, 1:30 P. M.—Market weak; 5.00 asked; no sales.

TARFARM, July 6, 2 P. M.—Market opened quiet, but before noon buyers were offering 3.50; sales of 2 carsat $5 45. Market steady but quiet.

PLEASANTVILLE, PA., July 6, 2 P. M.—Market quiet and strong at $4 75 and 4 80.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 6, 2:30 P. M.—No market; nominal at $5 40; no transactions.

PIT HOLE, July 6, 2:30 P. M.—Market very firm at $5 25.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 10 A. M.—Spot, 21½@ 21½c; July, 22½@22½c; August, 23c. Crude 14½c for bulk. Market quiet, and little disposition to operate.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Crude 16¾@17c. Refined 32½c. Market firm. Pennsylvania oil. Kerosene unchanged. London, Spirits, 10½d.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 10 A. M.—Market quiet; not much doing; sales small lots at $5 60.

PLEASANTVILLE, July 6.—Crude $4 75@4 80.

OIL CITY, PA., July 6.—Market very quiet, holders offer to sell at $5 80 and buyers offer 5?5. No transactions reported.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 6, 1:30 P. M.—Market quiet. Buyers and sellers apart; asking 5.20, bidding $5 45.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Hutchinson Oil and Ref. Co.	1,200	Reliance Oil Co.	1,200
Refining Company	960	H. Neeb yger	432
Monroe Oil Works	1,200	H. D. Lacey	120
Iber Bros	320	Fairview Ref. Co	960
Eldridge Oil Works	240	Citizens Works	40
Spencer & Co	80	L. Thomas	1,600
Kelson Bros	1,600	Mason	1,600
Hutchinson	1,800	J. Minnis	1,400
Total			17,305

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Oil Line.

Hutchinson Oil & Ref Co, 500 bbls refined, to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bro. & Co, 272 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Thos Hackett, 191 bbls refined to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

J W C Tweddle, 100 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Wal Shipment Refined.....1,063 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Penna. Central R. R.

Brooks, Bazaarette & Co, 29 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Gloucester Fish Market.

[For the week ending July 1.

Georges Codfish—Last sales at $6 75. Mackerel—Shore in moderate receipt; last sales of No. 2 at $15 50, now held higher; large and medium 3s $19 00@12 00. Fresh Halibut—Sales of Georges at 15 00 ₱ cwt for white; $4 00 for grey; and $3 37½ ordered 20 100@2 ₱ lb. Oil—Cod 60 ₱ gal.—*Cape Ann Adv.*

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 6.—Flour dull and nominal, and firm at $4 50 for No 1; $4 30 for No 2. Oats scarce and firm at 60 for No 2. Corn quiet at 71c for No 2. Rye and barley nominal.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 6.—Superfine flour $4 25. Wheat $1 05; white $1 25. Corn—shelled in bulk 66c. Oats 45c. Rye $1 20. Sales of 197 hhds tobacco at $4 25@6 25 for lugs; $6 25@8 50 for leaf. Mess pork $25 00. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear rib 17½c; clear sides 18½c. Lard 18½c. Hams—sugar cured 19½c. Highwines firm at 95c.

PETROLEUM.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,

Stands great heat without change; remains liquid at lowest temperatures. Special Oil for tropical climates. Estimates given.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop,

Which Secures

Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,

Adapted for high speed.

Spindle Oil, Sewing Machine Oil, Bend-Light Oil, Oil, Tanners' Staff, Benzole, Rag & Finishing Oil, Gasoline, Harness Oil, Paraffine.

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by superheated steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly uniform, remain light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during the severest cold. Railroad companies and others are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. KENAY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARDWARE.

J. M. FAHNESTOCK,

Successor to S. Fahnestock, dec'd,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer

IN

Foreign & Domestic

HARDWARE,

NO 56 WOOD STREET,

Third Door Below Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

IMPROVED

Cherry Seeder,

PATENTED

July 26, 1859, and May 15, 1866.

It has been in use in Pennsylvania for the last five years, and never failed in all cases to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

WHEN RUN TO ITS FULL CAPACITY

It will Seed a Bushel of Cherries

IN TWENTY MINUTES,

And Cherries Seeded by it have taken the First Premium at State and County Fairs.

Every family using Cherries, whether for Pies, Canning or Drying, should not fail of these valuable Machines. It not only saves much time and labor, but will more than pay for itself in seeding but one bushel of Cherries.

THE MACHINE IS

Cheap, Simple, Durable and Handsome.

THE HOPPER IS ADJUSTABLE,

Thereby adapting it to all sized cherries.

Testimonials are needless, as the demands for it are such that the patentees have ordered the manufacturing of ten thousand, to supply the immediate want.

Cherries, when dried, always command ready sale in market, at good prices, enabling the farmer to realize by the use of the Machine a large sum from the cherries that would otherwise go to waste.

It is well worth the attention of dealers, as a large number can be sold in a season.

All Orders addressed to

JAMES BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Will be Filled at Manufacturers' Prices.

The Ellershausen PROCESS.

The Trustees are now prepared to grant Licenses for the use of the

ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.

The Superior Quality imparted to Good Iron, the great Improvement in Inferior Iron and the Reduced Cost, commend it to all manufacturers of iron.

Parties wishing to use it can obtain License by applying to

JAMES P. SPEER,

Attorney for the Trustees.

Office, 98½ Fourth Avenue.

Parties interested are invited to visit the Shoenberger Works, where the process is now in successful operation.

FISH, FISH, FISH.

Potomac Shad, in half barrels;

Potomac Herring, in barrels;

Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in various sized packages;

White Fish; Lake Herring;

For sale low to the trade by

WATT, LANG & CO.,

172 AND 174 WOOD STREET.

COUPONS,

Gold and Bonds,

BOUGHT AT

HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD STREET.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First-Class Gold Bonds,

Principal Payable in Gold in Fifty Years. Interest Payable in Gold in New York or London, Free of United States Taxation.

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Co.,

Being a FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BOND, secured by the Railroad, Branches, Depot Grounds, Rolling Stock, Equipment and Franchises of the Company.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Yielding in Currency nearly Ten per Cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES:

J. EDGAR THOMSON, of Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES L. FROST, of New York City.

Confident of the merits of the security offered, the feasibility and assured success of the enterprise, and the certainty of immediate and ample returns from the traffic of the road, we regard these Bonds as an equally favorable investment with U. S. Government Bonds and Gold will be received at par in payment of these Bonds without commission.

S M'CLEAN & CO.,

No. 75 FOURTH AVENUE.

Sole Agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 135.

NEW YORK, July 6—P. M.

MONEY.

The money market was very stringent before three o'clock, and rates for call loans advanced to 8@16% ₱ cent. The great bulk of the business to-day, however, was done before the rise, and most of the brokers did not pay over 1-16 ₱ cent. and interest. Discount operations are completely checked by the high rates for money on call. It will be observed from the subtreasury statement elsewhere that there is a wide difference between the balance of Saturday and to-day. This discrepancy is due to the operation of charging up interest.

STERLING

Dull but firm at 109½@109¾.

GOLD

Market heavy throughout the day, and declined from 137 to 135, with scarcely a reaction. There was a good deal of speculation sold by parties carrying it for some time past and this added to the depression for the time being. Clearances, $6,000,000. Carrying rates 3-32@5-16 per cent. Exports $160,000. Imports last week $600,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Were firm during the day but toward the close fell off in sympathy with the decline in gold. The offerings, however, were not large, and the market declined on small sales. Coupons of '62, 113½@113¾; do '64, 112½@112¾; do '65, 111¾@111¾; do '65, 1865, 111¾@111¾; do '65, 1865@8, 111¾@111¾; do '65, 1865@8, 111½; 10 48s, 108½@108¾; Pacifics 106½.

STOCK BOARD.

Dull. Missouris 88; Old Tennessees 61½; new 58; old North Carolinas 57; new Virginias 61.

STOCKS

Have been weak and declining all day. A great many brokers who had been carrying stocks on margin have sold out, and the market is now largely in the hands of parties who have purchased for cash at nearly all sold at about ½ cent advance. No very extensive sales have been made for outside parties, but prime stocks are good, and it is the poor to medium. Total for the week, 230,000 shares. We can provide heavily for execution boats, and large calls for more were no sales. Business in the market has left closes firm. Appearances point to an overstock during the week.

Sheep—Receipts 29,870 for the week, with 2,700 on hand at yards to-day. Several lots of fair sheep are still held, but the numbers are working down. An advance of 1@2c on the week. Sales of fair to prime at 6 to 7 cents for poor to fair 5½ to 5 cents for good to prime sheep, and 8 to 9 cents for extra lots.

Hogs firmer; no dressed were sold on Saturday, but they would probably have brought 7½ cents. Two cars of live 185 lbs brought 9½c. Receipts 24,220 for the week, with 25 cars to-day. Sales of corn fed to drive a slaughterer not to kill some some cows with 10c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—Flour quiet but firm; sales of superfine at $4 75@4 90, extra $5 00@5 40, and family $5 60@6 00. Wheat held higher, and now no sales below 1.w $1 26@1 30 for No. 2 and 1 red winter. Corn in scarce and firm at 72@73c for mixed, and 74c for white. Oats higher and in demand at 47@48c for No. 2 and 1. Rye firm but quiet at $1 10 for No. 2, and $1 20@1 25 for No. 1. Whisky in demand at $1 08, but 96c is asked. Provisions quiet but lower. Mess pork $25 50. Bulk shoulders 12½c; rib sides 15½c; clear rib 16½c; clear sides 16½c. Bacon—shoulders at 14½c; clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18c for clear. Lard sold at 19c for city. Cotton firm at 28c for middling. Exchange heavy at ½@¾ discount. Money still tight.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—Tobacco unchanged. —Cotton—nothing doing. Flour—the lower grades are still scarce and in demand, and red is a shade higher. Red winter sold at $4 75@5 X $5 10@5 25, XX $5 50@5 75, XXX $6 00@6 25, family $6 50@7 00, fancy $7 00@7 50. Wheat—No 1 red 1 06 for No. 2 spring and $1 18 for No. 1 spring; fall wheat irregular, low white sold at $1 30@1 35, the latter for choice; old white $1 35. Corn—business quiet in consequence of the demand for buyers' call for concessions; mixed in bulk sold at 70c; sound mixed in sacks 70c; sound yellow in sacks 70c; choice yellow at 71c; choice white 73c. Oats—the market held above shippers views and business is therefore small; mixed sold at 60@62c; white 64@65c. Rye—nothing done. Whisky 93c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull and weak. Pork sold in a small way at $23 00. Bacon sold at 16c for shoulders; 17½ @17¾c for clear ribbed; 18c for clear sides; buyers July 1 ease. Lard very dull and weak; small sales at 18½c for tierce; 19c for keg. Cotton—buyers and sellers apart; nothing done. Hemp firm at 7½@8c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—Flour—City made $9 00 for XXX white; $7 75@8 00 for XX amber; $7 25@7 50 for XX red winter; $6 for X red winter; $6 50 for XX spring; country made $7 50@8 00 for XXX white; $7 25@7 50 for XX red and amber; $6 25@6 75 for XX spring. Wheat—sales 1 car of No 1 red winter at $1 30; sales 2 cars of No 2 do at $1 29. Corn held at 77 @78c. Oats—sales 1 car at 62c. Provisions—quiet; heavy and inactive; sales of round lots of refined at 27½@28c for July and August.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Dry Goods market very quiet but firmer for domestic cottons, in sympathy with the raw materials. Print cloths unchanged in price and strong on all desirable makes. The Lowell Company have advanced their prices for standard prints to 16c, at 12c, to $1 15, and their extras upper from $1 27½ to $1 50, which is the only change of importance to note.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 6.—Flour dull; XX white wheat $6 75. Wheat a shade better; amber $1 46@1 46, No. 1 white $1 45@$1 46, 2 red $1 37, white do regular $1 40@1 41, No. 2 do $1 36@1 37, amber do regular $1 40@1 41, better; No. 1 red $1 36@1 37. Oats 1c better at 56c for Michigan. Rye 1c active request and firmer; offerings limited to small lots. Barley inactive.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Flour dull and declined change. Wheat inactive; red $1 38@1 40. Rye $1 33½. Corn very quiet; mixed western 82@83c. Oats steady at 70@72c. Provisions—small business and unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky 96@$1 05.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 6.—Cotton quiet and firm at 25½@26c; receipts for two days 40 bales; exports 26 bales. Flour a little firmer; super $5@5 50. Wheat—new $1 10@1 15. Pork $31 50. Lard 20@22c. Bacon steady; shoulders 16½c; sides 19½c. Hay $25@26. Corn 92@95c. Oats 80c. Bran $18@22.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, July 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat market better; extra white wheat $1 56. No 1 do $1 38; No 2 do $1 37@1 38.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; prime new red $1 20@1 25. Corn—mixed 66@66c. Oats dull. Mess Pork quiet at $34 00. Bacon sides nominal. Lard dull at 20c. Whisky scarce and in demand at $1 02@$1 05.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., July 6, 1869.

River falling slowly, with about seven feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 78° at 5 P. M. C.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., July 5, 1869.

River falling, with fifty inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 76° at 4 P. M. W.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, July 6, 1869.

River falling slowly, with about eight feet of water. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 76° at 6 P. M. C.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., July 6, 1869.

River falling slowly, with thirty-seven inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 76° at 6 P. M. F.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth.....Hopkins.....Elizabeth.
Franklin.....G. W. Clarke...Geneva.
Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
New State.....Muhleman...Wheeling.
Petrolia.....Jaynes.....Parkersburg.
Kate Putnam...Reed.....Cincinnati.

Departed.

Elector.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Franklin.....Stoughton.....Elizabeth.
Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Allena May.....Flanegan.....Geneva.
Julia No. 2.....Reed.....Gainesville.

MONONGAHELA—Eight feet and falling.

The marks last evening indicated eight feet and falling slowly. The weather during the day was pleasant. Trade on the landing was not very brisk, freights being scarce.

Our Mountain Correspondence.

ST. JOSEPH, July 24, 1869.

Editors Pittsburgh Commercial: The steamer "Sallie Bell Fort Benton June 30th, at 4 P. M. Boats in port: "Huntsville," "Colonel" and "Peter Balen." Met Big Horn above mouth of Marias; Bertha below Marias; Miner at Kip's Landing, 21st—Met "Only Chance," at Holmes' Rapids; Lacon above Dauphin Rapids; "Miss Hannah" above Cow Island; "Arkansas" lying at Cow Island; passed Fanny Barker at Hayes'; passed "Mollie Ether" above Musselshell; met Key at night below Muscle Shell. 22d—Met St. Johns and Andy Ackley below Muscle Shell; Columbia at Rocky Point; passed Fort Peck; Tempest below Dry Fork; lay all night below Milk River; met Key and Tempest at Porcupine Creek; lay all night at Hardscrabble wood yard. 24th—Passed Tacony aground about four Miles above Poplar; passed Josephine and Emily Laburge above Big Muddy; lay up all night. 25th—Lay all night above Fort Berthold. 26th—Passed "Sully" aground at Knife River; met Submarine No. 13 above Fairfield Creek; lay all night at Gayton's wood yard. 27th—met steamer "Nick Wall" at the mouth of Heart; lay up all night at Big Cheyenne Agency. 28th—met steamer War Eagle above White River; lay all night at Bijo Hills. 29th—Passed "Evening Star" above Cedar Island; met steamer Ida at head of Bonanza Island; lay all night above Cedar Island. Ida aground below Jona. Will arrive at St. Louis on Sunday the 4th. J. G. A.

CINCINNATI, July 3, 1869.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We can not permit so fair a competitor as Capt. Oakes of the Alaska has proved himself to be, to rest under actual or implied censure, for the delay of the Alaska in getting off. We are notified by our customers that they must pay them or sell stocks. The latter alternative seems to have been forced on a great extent, and hence a large amount of long stock has come on the market. The relative position of money also disappoints many operators on the bull side, and they have unwillingly resigned themselves of their stocks to-day. The market finally closed firmer, but still unsettled, though some were above the lowest of the day.

RATES OF INSURANCE RATES AT 5:30.

Cumberland 63; Western Union 38½; Quicksilver 34½; Mariposa, 2; Pacific Mail 108; Wells & Fargo 90; Adams Express 93; Wells & Fargo, 79; American Express 58; United States Express, 47; Union 16 asked; New York Central, 191½; Harlem 130; Hudson, 140; Reading, 97½@98; Reading, do preferred, 58; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 105½; Illinois Central, 140; Pittsburgh, 102; Northwestern, 80½; do preferred, 86½; Rock Island, 103½; St. Paul, 77½; do preferred, 88; Wabash, 75½; Fort Wayne, 103½; do preferred, 88; Ohio and Mississippi, 32½.

Bremen treasury $19,458,738; payments $1,724,252; balance $16,220,998. Disbursements of coin interest to-day $696,375.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 6, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Par to ¼ discount buying, and par to ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Fairly active and 25@25c higher at $4 75@ 5 00 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Firmer and higher; No. 1 advanced 2@3c; sales at $1 25@1 25½; No. 2 active and 1½@1½c higher; sales at $1 20@1 20, closing at $1 20 bids after noon No. 2 is quiet and firm at $1 20 seller July.

CORN—To-day's active and 2@2½c higher; sales of No. 1 at 78@78½c; No. 2 at 77½@78c; rejected 76c; no grade at 66@66c closing at 73½c for No. 1, and 73@73½c for No. 2. Receipts, 70,000 bush; shipments, 8,000 bush.

OATS—Dull, closing nominal at 61@61½c for No. 1 winter.

RYE—Nominal at $1 50 for No. 2 on track.

BARLEY—Dull and closed nominal at 95@96c.

HIGHWINES—Still and closed nominal at 93@94c.

CHICAGO, July 6, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Par to ¼ discount buying, and par to ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Fairly active and 25@25c higher at $4 75@ 5 00 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Firmer and higher; No. 1 advanced 2@3c; sales at $1 25@1 25½; No. 2 active and 1½@1½c higher; sales at $1 20@1 20, closing at $1 20 bids after noon No. 2 is quiet and firm at $1 20 seller July.

CORN—To-day's active and 2@2½c higher; sales of No. 1 at 78@78½c; No. 2 at 77½@78c; rejected 76c; no grade at 66@66c closing at 73½c for No. 1, and 73@73½c for No. 2. Receipts, 70,000 bush; shipments, 8,000 bush.

OATS—Dull, closing nominal at 61@61½c for No. 1 winter.

RYE—Nominal at $1 50 for No. 2 on track.

BARLEY—Dull and closed nominal at 95@96c.

HIGHWINES—Still and closed nominal at 93@94c.

Cincinnati Commercial: The steamer "Sallie Bell" left Fort Benton June 30th, at 4 P. M. Boats in port: "Huntsville," "Colonel" and Peter Balen." Met Big Horn above mouth of Marias; Bertha below Marias; Miner at Kip's Landing, 21st—Met "Only Chance," at Holmes' Rapids; Lacon above Dauphin Rapids; "Miss Hannah" above Cow Island; "Arkansas" lying at Cow Island; passed Fanny Barker at Hayes'; passed "Mollie Ether" above Musselshell; met Key at night below Muscle Shell. 22d—Met St. Johns and Andy Ackley below Muscle Shell; Columbia at Rocky Point; passed Fort Peck; Tempest below Dry Fork; lay all night below Milk River; met Key and Tempest at Porcupine Creek; lay all night at Hardscrabble wood yard. 24th—Passed Tacony aground about four Miles above Poplar; passed Josephine and Emily Laburge above Big Muddy; lay up all night. 25th—Lay all night above Fort Berthold. 26th—Passed "Sully" aground at Knife River; met Submarine No. 13 above Fairfield Creek; lay all night at Gayton's wood yard. 27th—met steamer "Nick Wall" at the mouth of Heart; lay up all night at Big Cheyenne Agency. 28th—met steamer War Eagle above White River; lay all night at Bijo Hills. 29th—Passed "Evening Star" above Cedar Island; met steamer Ida at head of Bonanza Island; lay all night above Cedar Island. Ida aground below Jona. Will arrive at St. Louis on Sunday the 4th. J. G. A.

CINCINNATI, July 3, 1869.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We can not permit so fair a competitor as Capt. Oakes of the Alaska has proved himself to be, to rest under actual or implied censure, for the delay of the Alaska in getting off. We are notified by our customers that they must pay them or sell stocks. The latter alternative seems to have been forced on a great extent, and hence a large amount of long stock has come on the market. The relative position of money also disappoints many operators on the bull side, and they have unwillingly resigned themselves of their stocks to-day. The market finally closed firmer, but still unsettled, though some were above the lowest of the day.

Capt. Greenlee commenced to load for New Orleans, he sell his price on pound and Lecuillon, but could be withdrawn at that. The Alice Dean Capt. G. did not succeed in getting a cargo to her satisfaction at rates, and thereby carry the same class of freights for others at different prices, but did carry out his original intention to load his boat at one price to every shipper. When the Alaska left the Alice Dean and Capt. Oakes thought by lying comparatively quiet, while the Alaska was discharging cargo, he might secure a trip at better prices, and this policy, so far as our knowledge extends, he pursued. Such, however, was not the case, and we hope to see in your columns a refutation of the charge of favoritism. Pursued will the Leonidas load out? His putting the Alaska against the Leonidas after the Alice Dean had withdrawn, did not exhibit a very liberal spirit to say the least; finally, if Captain Oakes made the discovery that he had made a mistake he can now get and go all the year round, high or low water.

THE favorite steamer Kenton left Portsmouth in turn. She will leave on her return trip on Capt. John Kyle's.

CAPT. JAMES Wade's New Orleans packet, Lotus No. 2, will be found at the landing. She will leave for New Orleans direct, and will leave on Wednesday.

WE are indebted to Mr. Wm. Harbison, of the firm of Clark & Co., for the following: Capt. Putnam is announced for a return trip to Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE Captain Oakes Belle Vernon, Capt. J. J. Purtagh, took a large party of excursionists to Steubenville in order to have a good time on the 4th.

THE punctual packet New State, Captain Muhleman, takes her departure this day at 11 A. M. for Wheeling. She will be found at the levee. This boat is well found in every respect, and is in charge of clerk Hamilton Bell.

THE far famed packet Glendale, Capt. J. M. Bane, is announced for St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul. This boat is one of the fast, speed, superior accommodations and careful boats that Capt. Bane has mixed himself, and have traveled on this boat speak in flattering terms of her appointments. The first clerk's office is occupied by Captain Medium, an officer who stands at the head of the profession.

THE Nashville *Union and American* says: Our river friends will find the efforts to withdrawal of trade and travel from our rivers will soon see the Cumberland business almost destroyed. Steamers will be put on the line to Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad has been completed, and the road fully finished. It passes from Princetown within half a mile of Eddyville, and from Eddyville to Paducah, a short distance on river just below the Narrows, about sixteen miles below Eddyville. Passengers by way a short railroad ride from Nashville between the rivers, it crosses the Tennessee at Kentucky Bend, and the Mississippi about twenty-two miles, by the river, to Paducah.

SIX FIRST CLASS TOWBOATS BUILDING.—A few days since we furnished the particulars of three large towboats building, viz: One for Capt. Nixon, one for Captain Mulvehill and one for the owners of the Grand Lake. The following are the dimensions of three more, viz: For Capt. Marsh McDonald is building one of timber, 170 feet keel, 30 feet beam, 7 feet hold, 156 feet; beam 27 feet; hold 5 feet; engines, 20-inch cylinders, 7 feet stroke. Four boilers 40 inches diameter, 26 feet long.

Capt. O'Neal is building a new Fred. Wilson at Belle Vernon. Her keel is 167 feet, beam 29 feet, hold 5 feet, engines 20-inch cylinders, 7 feet stroke. Four boilers 40 inches diameter, 26 feet long.

Capt. John McDonald is building a new Sloness at Manchester. Her dimensions are: length 175 feet; beam 27 feet, hold 6 feet, engines 18 inches in diameter, 7 feet stroke, 5 40-inch boilers 26 feet long.

The boats will all be fitted out in the best possible manner, and are expected to be ready for the fall trade.

Capt. Nixon and Mulvehill are expected down next week.

LOOKING FOR THE PETER BALEN.—We have traveled slowly. I don't see how this or any other mountain boat can make profit this season, without getting a good passenger trip down. Many other boats are in the same fix as the Balen. The Captain is quite sick, and has almost lost his voice. We cannot get him to leave his room. We have no news so far, from St. Louis, except what was contained in a copy of the *Democrat*, which was thrown ashore in the form of delicious fruit for the mind.

YOU will have heard that the steamers Arkansas, Tempest, St. Johns, Mollie Ebert and Colossal have had several trips. They will be more trouble than we. We left freight on Cow Island, and four men to guard it, on the 11th. The 12th, Sallie, Silver Lake and Colossal also left freight higher up. The Huntsville left freight, cargo. We put off one hundred tons at Cow Island.

June 19th.—Arrived at Benton at 6 A. M., after a hard struggle.

OHIO VALLEY MATTERS.—Capt. Joe. McReynolds and Phil. Gault, owners of the Hartford, plying in the Green river trade, have by their attorneys, J. W. Bickers, of Calhoun, and Aaro Dyer, of Evansville, Ind., filed a suit in the McLean Circuit Court against C. G. Smallhouse, collector of tolls for having unduly, and without authority, collected $4,992 60 tolls and lockage of them, which the Legislature entitled "An act to incorporate the Green and Barren River Navigation Company." The final sale of the locks and dams on the Kentucky river took place at Frankfort on Saturday last, Mr. J. E. Cogar being the purchaser, at $6,300. These locks were sold some time ago for the sum of $1 to the Kentucky River Navigation Company being the purchasers, but from some cause were put up again. Mr. P. Swigert, the representative of the Kentucky River Navigation Company, under charge of Mr. Bissick, met at Irvine, Estill county, on Saturday last, and gave notice that the sale would be contested by the Company he represented. The engineer corps, under charge of Mr. Bissick, met at Irvine, Kentucky, on Tuesday, for the purpose of locating the new locks and dams on the Kentucky river.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pennsylvania Central R. R—Duquesne Depot.

NOTE.—The following is only the freight received and remaining on the platform of this station up to three o'clock this afternoon:

Long & Bracken, 1 car lumber; W J Hammond, 1 do do; Lloyd & Buck, 1 do do; Graff, Bennett & Co,

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE SHUGART MURDER CASE.

Conclusion of the Argument of Mr. McCandless—Charge of Judge McGuffin—Verdict of Guilty of Murder in the First Degree—Motion for a New Trial.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BUTLER, PA., July 5, 1869.

Court met at half-past eight o'clock, and Mr. McCandless proceeded with his argument. At this stage of the trial the jury must have concluded the defendant had violated one of the most sacred commandments of God, and they must also have arrived at the conclusion that she had violated another of those commandments which said, "Thou shalt not kill." The theory of suicide was not supported by any or the circumstances of the case. To commit suicide a man must have his reason dethroned. This crime was abhorrent to all sentiments of reason. This man labored cheerfully to provide for the wants of his faithless wife and his little children. When a man committed suicide he ceased to care for the things of earth. This man arose cheerfully that fatal morning and went to work to earn his dollar and a half for the daily bread of his family. The argument that Mr. Shugart had gone around the shock was utterly fallacious. The girl had testified that the shock was only about one rod and a half from where she was sitting, yet the testimony of the other witnesses would show that it was three rods at least from another shock. The evidence of Prof. With shows that the poison must have been put in at the house. If the dissolved poison had been put in then the crystals would sink to the bottom and the dissolved poison remain on top. The evidence was there were no crystals in the stomach. The theory of suicide was thus disposed by science.

Mr. McCandless concluded his very able argument, which occupied in all four hours, at half-past eleven o'clock, by making an eloquent appeal to the jury to execute justice unmindful of sympathies or prejudices.

The testimony was reviewed at great length in a searching and eloquent manner. Where was the fatal poison purchased at the instance of this woman? It laid in yonder cemetery. If the jury had tears to shed let them be shed for that murdered husband and not for this unrelenting fiend. She had accounted for his death falsely. Her expression "*Johnny, Johnny*" might mean "I am lost forever"—"I am forever damned" or it might mean simply "I am lost." Of all the family he's was the only cheek that flushed; her's was the only tongue that opposed a *post mortem* examination; hers was the only hand that trembled there. Would the expression of innocent conscience in fail have been. We have go into this case mind and conscience as we do law.

During the concluding portions of Mr. McCandless' argument, the prisoner covered her face with a handkerchief and sobbed aloud.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Judge McGuffin then delivered the following able charge to the jury:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY.—I shall not delay this tedious but important case by any comments at length upon the enormity of the offense and the consequence of its results upon the defendant, or upon the community. For the facts before you demand your *careful consideration* upon that account, and upon this issue, which shall be submitted to you for your consideration and examination.

It will be remembered that the defendant charged here is a woman and a mother, and she stands before you charged by the officers of the law, as a violator of its provisions and enactments in the commission of one of the highest crimes known to the catalogue of offenses; that of taking away the life of her husband, the partner of her life, the father of her children, by means of a deadly poison, administered to him by himself in the same meal or food which she had prepared for his sustenance while he was at work, endeavoring to procure a livelihood for themselves and family, or by giving him a draught while he was lying sick in bed.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE JURY.

The responsibility cast upon you gentlemen is an unpleasant one, and one which jurors are seldom called upon to assume. Nevertheless, however unpleasant or painful it may be, and however natural it would be for any one to shrink from the responsibility, you cannot be relieved from that responsibility you have now no alternative left you but to remember that on you the life or death of the order of defendant depends, and you must go forward in the execution of your oaths, holding yourselves responsible for the same, when you may be called into the presence of Him to answer the demands of eternal justice in the great day of account.

You stand between an offended law and the prisoner at the bar. You are the shield to the innocent and the punishing rod to the guilty hands the highest and most sacred trust devolving on man in this world. You are here between justice and her stern and unrelenting demands, and the prisoner before you to answer. That responsibility I fully appreciate, I apprehend, and are fully prepared to meet the obligations of it. May God so have ordered the jury-box conscious of its fearful requirements.

Whatever, then, gentlemen, may be the fate of this unhappy woman, I hope you may hereafter enjoy that consolation which is to your hearts that you have faithfully upheld and impartially administered the law.

It is not now proper for me to discuss the wisdom or our punishable. You and I have no alternative but to administer the law as it is, regardless of our private opinions. We have assumed to occupy the position under the State which demands of us the faithful, careful and conscientious discharge of the duty now involving upon us.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The deceased, Jacob Shugart, and the defendant, his wife, were married in Butler about twenty-six years ago, and lived and cohabited together until the year 1859, when he went to California, where he remained until July, 1864, and there returned. They have been living together in this town until the 26th of October last when the deceased died, several children, some of whom are now living, and some of whom have been witnesses in this important case.

The Commonwealth has given in evidence that a deceased was suffering from an illness in general health for years before his death and was a very industrious, hard-working man, scarcely ever losing a day from labor; that work could be obtained; that the day before his death he labored until about a short time before the hours when it is alleged he took the poison. That the evening previous he was at the neighbor's, Mr. Snyder's, until about eight o'clock in his usual spirits, not complaining of any ailment. That during the whole course of that day, he had gone out to the cornfield and there conversed with Matthew Marshall in the conversation expressed his intention for this summer's work, and in relation to the second crop; to obtain the privilege of cropping a field belonging to Mrs. Grout, but being informed by Mr. Miller that he understood Miller and his brother put in into oats, he abandoned his intentions of securing the lot and endeavoring to obtain it himself. You have further evidence that he went home from Snyder's that evening. The habits were outstanding, the family having eaten, and he sat down and ate his supper—that not complaining also of sickness complained of being unwell, but went to bed, got up the next morning and went to work as usual, doing his usual work about the premises and went to the butcher's in the usual way, purchased meat for the family and went home with it, and said, after his breakfast and afterwards went to bed, remained in bed for some time; that he came out to the cornfield, some distance from town, about nine o'clock, and commenced cutting and husked corn until dinner time. Before leaving home he desired one of his daughters to tell the defendant to make him some cream and milk soup for dinner, this was communicated to the mother, the defendant, by the eldest daughter Annie, after the family had taken their dinner, and to have the soup in a small tin bucket covered closely with a cloth or sack tied around it, with a spoon to use in eating it.

The bucket being handed to Mr. Shugart by Annie, he took it away, and he assumed that went behind a shock of corn not far off, and then came back, set down and ate some of it with the spoon, eating, perhaps, it is said, about one-half of it, and leaving the rest in the bucket. She took to her father, she says, nothing else. That while he was eating he went to the shock and commenced to husk, and when he was done eating he closed the bucket by putting on the lid and wrapped it up telling Annie "he would soon be home."

That in a short time Mr. Ralph, who was in a buggy, overtook him when deceased complained of being very sick and desired to be put in the buggy, and being taken in, was brought home to his residence in Butler about half-past twelve o'clock, the witness Ralph passing the defendant on the road on his way before she reached the town; that upon being taken into the house he complained of being very sick, went down stairs and went back with the boojack in his hand, took off his boots, bid them "hurry and come down, for he was going to die."

He was put to bed and a physician was called who came and directed hot applications to his bowels—and directed medicine to be administered to him for his relief, and he was told by Mrs. Shugart how and when to administer them to him.

During the next hour the deceased desired some whisky and pepper, which was given, and he drank and seemed to grow worse, and within a short time he died. That during the attack he seemed to suffer great pain, complained of being very cold and of great pain in his stomach, and that the muscles under his knees were drawn up to his body and his limbs became rigid and he would toss and roll from one side of the bed to the other, declaring he "would die" he lay with his face covered with the quilt, and before he expired he declared he was very cold and wanted to be covered up again.

The physician not being able to account for the peculiar manner of his death expressed the opinion that there should be an examination into the cause thereof. Upon consultation with the members of the family and friends of deceased, it was arranged to have a *post mortem* examination immediately before the interment of the body, and Drs. Bredin and Zimmerman, in the presence of the priest, took out the stomach and examined the body, and after an analysis of the stomach it resulted in determining that there was enough found there and from some other facts to the prosecution made known, she (the defendant) was arrested and imprisoned, and after the grand jury you charged in the indictment for the murder of her husband by means of poison administered to him on about the 15th or 20th of October in his food or drink, and of which he partook.

This is a short history of the main facts evidencing the commission of the alleged offense without entering into a minute statement, and your recollections will supply the reminder. The facts are for you, and you are to be governed by your recollection of them.

POINTS OF INQUIRY.

Three prominent points present themselves to you, and on which your decision is to rest.

The first inquiry will be what was the cause of the death of the deceased? Did he die of the natural and common causes to which the human frame is subject, or was it the result of poisoning?

If you should be satisfied he died from the effects of poison in a manner which he committed suicide or was it the act of another? If he did, was it his own act in bringing about his death?

If you should determine that it was the act of another, did the defendant at the bar commit the deed, and was it at her instigation that his death was brought about?

We have had a good deal of evidence upon the state of the health of the deceased about the time, and before the death, on the part of the Commonwealth as well as the defense. One endeavoring to prove he was a hearty stout man, able to do a good day's work and well at all times, and also able to eat his meals when prepared for him, and on some occasions to be sick, or lose a days work from indisposition. On the part of the defendant that he was not well, was subject to sudden attacks of cramp, which rendered him unable to work and prostrated him, and on the night before his death it is said he was unwell, which produced vomiting and purging, and before his death from going to his work until nine o'clock the next morning; that having got better he began to labor as before, and continued to labor until he had eaten the soup brought out to him for his dinner, and after some time he was taken very sick and in a few hours he died.

Then gentlemen as there is anything in the food he ate or given him to eat which produced death, or would be have recovered from the effects of drinking the soup, so far which you discover from the evidence, and if so was anything else given to him which produced death? These are for you to determine.

You have the testimony of Dr. Newman, who gives to you the evidence of the symptoms and of the effect of arsenic in the human system—"pain in the stomach, burning in the stomach, purging and vomiting and sometimes convulsions, or lock jaw"—many of these things are wanting in cases, but some of them usually occur. There may be cases without vomiting, and cases without purging, but generally one or the other occurs. There is a similarity between colera morbus and poisoning—pain may be wanting in either, but is of a different character. Symptoms may commence to develope in half an hour. The first which is likely to take place is vomiting. This manifestation depends upon the condition of the stomach—its fulness of liquid, as to the time of action and development. The killing by arsenic, he says, generally depends on the solidity of the contents of the stomach—is not so likely to kill where there is much vomiting.

MEDICAL AND CHEMICAL TESTIMONY.

You have then the testimony of Dr. Stephen Bradin, who was called to the deceased about half-past one o'clock in the afternoon of the day of his death. He found the deceased in bed, and Mrs. Shugart and the little sick child in the room. His head was covered with a quilt; examined his pulse, which was quick, indicating great prostration; deceased being very low and weak; uncovered his face, and he said his face looked as his pulse indicated. Asked the deceased if he was ill in the field; got no answer. Having insisted on Mr. Shugart answering his question, he asked what made him sick; if it was the soup? He answered, "*it was.*" Dr. Bradin looked at the patient's tongue; examined the inside of his hands, and laid his hand on his stomach. He was under the impression that the deceased might have been sick from an attack of cholera morbus, and prescribed for him accordingly, but he was informed, the night before, The stomach was then empty from vomiting and purging, as was reported to him. Directed hot application, and returned again in about one hour and a half; found Dr. Shugart breathing but pulseless, and apparently in death.

He further states to you that there was nothing in the nature of whisky and black pepper which would accelerate a case of cholera morbus, but would have a tendency to relieve him. On the other hand, if he had been poisoned before the taking of it, that it would have increased the acute inflammation arising from the poison, as the poison existed in the stomach is slow, and to whom a portion of the stomach was handed by Dr. Bradin and Mr. Riddle for the purpose of chemical examination. He testified to you that he gave it a thorough examination, and found in the presence of arsenic in the stomach of Mr. Shugart he applied both the tests of Marsh and Fresenius, which he considered to be the most satisfactory ones, and he exhibited to you what he called the metallic arsenic separated from the stomach and its contents by these methods. To determine the quantity of arsenic contained in that part of the stomach and intestines handed to him by Dr. Bredin, he used the method of Dr. Fresenius, considered the best, by reason as the most reliable, and he found there in the stomach, as set out once on behalf a grain of arsenious or white arsenic, which he extracted from the eight ounces handed him for examination. He states to you, in order that all objections to the result of his experiments should be grounded against, that the vessels were thoroughly tested and found to contain no arsenic, and all his apparatus was thoroughly scoured with caustic soda and distilled water. He, therefore, gives to you what he considers the unmistakable evidence of the presence of arsenic, and the quantity thereof in that portion of the stomach and intestines of deceased handed to him by Dr. Bredin.

If you believe, gentlemen, that these witnesses were truthful in their narrative of the results of these experiments and examinations, and you are satisfied they were competent, learned and had received knowledge of chemical tests from the lights of science, then the evidence would assure you of the fact, first, that Jacob Shugart died from the effects of poison taken into his stomach. These, gentlemen are all for you to determine. You are the judges of the weight of the evidence before you.

Then, gentleman, if you are satisfied that the deceased came to his death by means of poison, was it the result of his own act? This is the theory of the defendant's counsel in their argument to you. This is the hypothesis which the defendant may assert, but is not bound to prove beyond her pleasure, as the Commonwealth having made out a case which in the mind of every person is presumed to be innocent until legally shown to be guilty.

In support of this proposition the defendant has shown by a number of witnesses—members of the family and friends of Shugart—declared some years ago, and down to within a short period of his death, at different times, that the was tired of life, and wished to get out of the world. He threatened to cut his throat some years ago; he wished he was out of the world; he was tired of life and had a great deal of trouble."

These declarations, gentlemen, are to be received as evidence tending to show the state of mind of Mr. Shugart at the time they were made; whether under a state of excitement, anger, or a settled and confirmed with his wife or family, and whether the passing of this remark alluded to by these witnesses was the cause of complaint from his mind, or whether it was a settled purpose, or the unfortunate affair, an intent from any evidence on which you can rely of a husband desiring to execute his threats.

THE THEORY OF SUICIDE.

Was there anything gentleman in the conduct and unfaithfulness of his wife to excite him which had that tendency? It is alleged he ceased to have pleasure in the society of that of his family and that his mind wandered and his spirits became depressed and that he had given evidence of a settled purpose to take his own life. Does he by that declaration mean to convey the idea that the soup was the cause of his illness, or was it an excuse to avoid confession of the attempt to take his own life Was it a new fit of sickness coming on? Would a man in a good condition conceal the truth? And was he desirous of obtaining relief, and does he desire the whisky and pepper to be administered These are matters of fact for your consideration, and you are to determine whether you can safely infer he may have taken arsenic and put it in the basket behind the shock of corn.

Now, gentlemen, are you satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that he put the poison in the soup, and that he ate enough of it to produce vomiting and purging? Who put it into the soup? That the defendant made the soup is not controverted. Was it put in after the soup had received, and prepared, and separated it and offered it to others. You remember the testimony of the family on this point. Was the soup put in without their knowledge? Was their attention drawn to other matters that they could not see? Had it been put into the soup without the knowledge and consent of the family? If there had been a design on her part so to do, from all the evidence was there anything to have prevented the doing of the deed, and then and how?

It is contended she had advice in giving the poison, and that she had the means of herself. Was this so, or was it done innocently as was testified to have been done. In this connection you can call to your minds the declarations of the defendant regarding her husband's refusal to the Snyders and others, and inquiring whether she gave statements assigning reasons for his refusal, and whether the facts in the case contradict the facts alleged in reference thereto. If you entertain a doubt as to whether there was the malice aforethought, as to whether if there was he ate a sufficient quantity to produce death, that you will be quite whether his sickness was only the effect of eating Annie's soup, or the result of cholera morbus alone, whether he took anything else into his stomach to produce the change shown from what was in the morning, and whether the physician's first and second visit, Dr. Bredin, gave it as his opinion that the deceased must have taken arsenic between the first visits. This was the opinion of the physician as a medical man, and the inquiry will be, can we rely upon this opinion? Do the facts in the case warrant it, is there a reasonable doubt as to the correctness of it, is conclusive, is a question for you, and you alone to determine.

Could the deceased have committed suicide in wait or in ambush in order to tall upon another requires deliberation premeditation, malice aforethought, express or implied. If, then, you should find from the evidence a deliberate purpose deliberately formed, was that design to kill? The statute requires that the deliberation and premeditation to killing. The party must have deliberately resolved to kill—to form in the mind the intent to kill it to death.

Was then the act intentionally done? Was it to take life? Was it to do only harm, or to cause sickness? This is the point for you to inquire into in determining the guilt or innocence. If you should decide the offense was committed by the defendant, then you then between first and second degree is that power is to take life and the other only to do bodily harm, to injure the person. Did she have watched to take life with a wilful, deliberately formed intent, that would be murder in the first degree, or if to do bodily harm that would be murder in the second degree.

I should perhaps say to you gentlemen that the intent should be shown to exist at the time the act was done, the law requiring the time specifically in which to premeditate the execution of the crime.

Much has been said to you in the argument of counsel upon the character of circumstantial evidence, and we desire to be understood as it has been correctly said by one of the highest of the legal profession, that circumstantial evidence is more or less circumstantial, the difference being only in the degree, and that it is sufficient for all purposes of proof when it excludes disbelief—that is actual disbelief, when presented to the mind of the juror. That positive proof may be said to admit sometimes of doubt, and is less satisfactory than the facts and circumstances presented by the testimony of a number of witnesses.

And it has also been said by another distinguished writer that in criminal cases in the absence of *positive proof* to the commission of the offense by the accused, "That experience shows that the strongest and most satisfactory can be offered in such cases—that is, the body of facts quite as strong and certain as that on which depends the most important concerns, in relation to their more important concerns, it would be higher, and not less satisfactory in precisely if such proof did not avail in judicial proceedings. If circumstantial evidence may have positive evidence, how many criminal acts would be committed in the community destructive of life, peace and safety, and no conviction or punishment would follow. In order and security would go wholly unprotected and unpunished. The necessity therefore of resorting to circumstantial evidence is a safe and responsible necessity, to be certain and absolute. Most men conscious of criminal purposes and about the execution of criminal acts will seek secrecy and darkness as security. It is, therefore, necessary to look to the facts and evidence beside that of direct testimony, *positive proof* to the proof may be sufficient enough to safe and satisfactory conclusions. And thanks to a beneficent providence, the laws of nature and the institution of the Creator are so linked and combined together, that a multitude of proofs could from time to time, by inferences and conclusions as strong as those being called positive testimony, be adduced, and, when circumstances are shown beyond all reasonable doubt, to lead your minds necessarily to the conclusion of the presence of crime, and by whom it was committed. It is not always possible with any other, they may be more satisfactory to you than that of positive proof. Your conclusion, gentlemen, if it should lead you to determine against the prisoner, cannot be impeached by any other hypothesis than the guilt of the accused.

DEFENDANT'S POINTS.

The following points have been submitted by the counsel for the defense:

1. The evidence in this case is purely circumstantial. Answer—Affirmed. It is established the guilt of the defendant in the commission of the offense charged is circumstantial, upon which the Commonwealth relies.

2. The Commonwealth must remove the truth of each material fact beyond a reasonable doubt, and if she fail in a single material point the prisoner should be acquitted. [Affirmed.]

3. That to justify a conviction on circumstantial evidence the jury must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, not only that the prisoner did the act charged, but that there is no other reasonable way by which the deed could have been committed. [Affirmed.]

4. Before the jury can legally find a verdict of conviction on circumstantial evidence, they must not only be clearly proved, but further it must be absolutely inconsistent with any other conclusion, and irreconcilable with any other hypothesis. [Affirmed as containing the true principles of the law.]

5. That if the jury believe from the evidence that the deceased might have taken the poison himself, they are bound to find for the defendant upon this point